By and Forthe Soldiers of the A. E. F.

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PRESIDENT PAYS -GLOWING TRIBUTE TO MEN OF A.E.F.

Proud to Be Fellow Countryman of "Such Stuff and Valor"

NOW ON SEA FOR FRANCE

Tells Congress Trip Is Necessary to Make Good What Soldiers Offered Lives to Obtain

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, President Wilson, left Now York on Tuesdey night for Brest, aboard the George Washington, formerly a German liner. The ship is due to arrive at Brest next Tuesday night, and at last reports Mr. Lloyd George, the British prime minister, was to meet the President in Brest roadstead for a conference. The President's arrival in Paris is scheduled for the morning of Friday, December 13.

With the President will be Mrs. Wilson and two of his fellow delegates to the forthcoming peace conference, Secretary of State Lansing and Henry White, former United States Ambassador to France and Italy. The other two peace commissioners, Colonel E. M. House, who was the United States delegate to the armistice conference, and General Tasker R. Bliss, the United States military representative to the Supreme War Council at Versailles, are already in France.

Peace Likely by Spring

Peace Likely by Spring

In his address to Congress, delivered on Tuesday before he sailed, the President set forth his reasons for coming to Europe at this time, saying among other things that "we may hope. I believe, for the formal conclusion of war by treaty by the time spring has come." Continuing, he said:

The Allied Governments have accepted the basis of peace which I outlined to Congress on the eighth day of January last, as the Central Empires also have, and very reasonably desired my personal counsel in their interpretation and application, and it is highly desirable I should called a subject of our Government to contribute without sailish purpose of any kind to sottlements that will be of common benefit to all nations concerned may be made fully manifest.

The peace settlements which are now

one concerned may be made fully manimathematical manifest.
The peace settlements which are now
be agreed upon are of transcendent imprince, both to us and to the rest of the
orld, and there are no other considerations
interests which should take precedence
are them. The gallant men of our armed
arces on land and see have conscientiously
ught for ideals which they know to be
e ideals of their country. I have sought
express these ideals; they have accepted
y statements of them as in substance
err own thoughts and purpose as the asclated Gore-meners, have accepted themcalled Gore-meners, have accepted themto fine that no false or distale interpretion is put upon them and no possible
ort omitted to realize them.
It is now my duty to play my full part
making good what they offered—their
es, their blood—to obtain. I can think
no call to service which could transcend
is. I shall make my absence as brief as
ssible and shall hope to return with the
ppy, assurunce that it has been possible
translate into action the great ideals for
ight America has striven.

Tribute to A.E.F.

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Tribute to A.E.F.

The President began his address with a resume of the work of the United States in the last year of war, announcing that a year ago we had sent only 145.0318 men overseus, but that since then we had sent 1,550,513. "In all this movement," he added, "only 758 men were lost by enemy attack."

After paying tribute to the Allied nations, preceptors to the United States in the art of war and reviewing the executive organization of America's effort at home, the President launched the following tribute to the A. E. F. and to the Navy:

No soldiers or sailors ever proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of the said of the courage and enhancements when put to the test. Those of us who played some part in directing the great processes by which the war was pressed irresistibly forward to a final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did.

Their officers understood the grim and exacting task that they had undertaken, and performed it with an audnetty, effi-

PROPER DISCIPLINE

PASSPORT FOR U.S.A. Returning Troops Must

Present Soldierly Appearance

Commanding officers of all districts and bases in the S.O.S. from which troops are to be sent to the United States are instructed, by G.O. 20%, to take measures to insure the proper clothing, equipment and discipline—particularly discipline—of troops before their deporture in order that all more ticularly discipline—of troops before their departure, in order that all mem-bers of the A.E.F. may make a credit-able appearance upon their arrival in the

order further directs that the The order further directs that the camps, cantonments, billets or barracks occupied by outgoing troops will be carefully and thoroughly policed when vacated. It adds that where units do not appear to be properly disciplined, all time possible preceding their embarkation will be devoted to disciplinary training; and it instructs all officers commanding units or detachments that are returning to maintain discipline on board the transports and to insist upon a creditable and soldierly appearance of their men at all times.

a creditable and soldierly appearance without men at all times.

In addition, the order enjoins commanding officers of all ranks to see that the members of their commands do not send or take with them to the United send or take with them to the United States any loaded gas bombs, grenades, cartridges, fuses and detonators, or any portions of them, which are still dan-gerous or any other kind of explosive that would endanger life.

THE SOUVENIR

You may keep old Fritzie's helmet For your Sue or Kate or Ann, You, may hold your German rifle. For your little girl to scun; No gas mask did I capture, No rifle and no lance—The only capture that I've made Is the heart of a child of France. No victor-symbol can I show, No trinkel, shield or cap, In memory of days I spent Over there, in Dead Man's Gap; No battle souvenir have I Dream-moments to enhance; The only trophy that is mine Is the heart of a child of France. But sweeter than a helmet, And dearer than a lunce, Is the sacred souvenir I bear From the vine-clad hills of France; For like a stellar guide that shines O'er life's rough seas of chance, Fore'er within my heart will glow The heart of that child of France.

ALLIES JOIN YANKS IN GREATEST OF ALL THANKSGIVING DAYS

American Turkey Tastes Same Here as West of Plymouth Rock

C.-IN-C. SPEAKS AT G.H.Q.

Voices Gratitude to Men in Khaki Who Loved Liberty Better Than Life

The "greatest of all Thanksgiving Days," in the words of the Commanderin-Chief, was celebrated last week throughout the A. E. F. all the way from the ports to the threshold of Germany, and the amazed civilian population beheld a slaughter of turkey and wondered nightily.

At many places the French population, aware that some new fete was on, collaborated in turning over their churches for the morning service, in opening their hearrs in a general Thanksgiving, not by the Americans alone, but by all the victorious Allies. The doughboy discovered incidentally, that one can pay his thanks to God in French quite as well as in English. At many places the French population tware that some new fete was on, col

At Chaumont the Allied Missions at tended, with officers and men stationed leuded, with officers and men stationed at G. H. Q., the cereamony in the court-yard, where General Pershing spoke and where the surrounding walls echoed with the chorus of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "America." General Pershing's speech follows:

Debt of Gratitude Repaid

Lafayette and to have lent our ald to save civilization from destruction. The unscrupulous invader has been driven from the devastated scenes of his unholy conquest, and the tide of condict which, during the dark days of mid-summer, threatened to overwhelm the Allied forces, has been turned into glorious victory. As the sounds of battle die away and the beaten foe hurries from the field, it is fitting that the conquering armies should pause to give thanks to the God of Battle, who has guided our course aright.

Victory was our goal. It is the hard-won gift of the soldier to his country. Only the coldier knows the cost of the gift we now resent to the nation. As soldiers inspired by every spiritual sentiment, we have each identity prayed that the success of right-tousness should be ours. Today, with hankfuliness, we lumbly acknowledge that its strength has given us the victory, and we are thankful that the newton.

New Outlook on Life

New Outlook on Life

In this hour of thanksgiving our eternal gratitude goes out to those heroes who broad liberty better this life and who sleep here the street of the s

nose, ance ennoung to ourselves an hose who have held the long vigil ave watched and prayed for us that night worthily represent them.

The Mainstay of Peace

This spirit that has won the victory is to ecome the permanent and indispensable mainstay of peace and happiness. It is not matter of individual choice, but of obli-

mainstay of peace and happiness. It is not a matter of individual choice, but of obligation, that we should proudly enry; it back with us. If the glory of our military service has been the spontaneous offering of loyalty, it is too priceless to be cast aside by indulgence—too sacred not to be cherished always.

The nation awaits the return of its soldiers, believing in the stability of character that has come from self-discipline and self-discipline and self-discipline and self-such securities. Confident of the new power that the stern school of war and discipline has brought to each of us, American mothers twent with twith loving hearts their gallant some strong the self-discipline and self-discipline for the self-discipline with the successfully met and the self-discipline for the golden future, with its wealth fin for the golden future, with its wealth the property of the self-discipline and self-discipline an

DON'T GIVE ANYTHING AWAY

A.E.F. officers and men are instructed in Bulletin 95, G.H.Q., not to give away or abandon to the civil population any articles of uniform or equipment, serviceable or unserviceable, even those which are private property. All such articles, it is provided, will be turned in for salvage.

FREE EDUCATION WHILE YOU WAIT FOR ORDERS HOME

Enterprise Will Open January 1

47,000 TEACHERS IN A.E.F. CHRISTMAS DELIVERY SURE

They Will Supply the Faculty and Instruct the Eager Yank in Any-thing He Burns to Learn

If you want to utilize the long winter evenings that are even now descending upon the A.E.F. in learning something that you have not had time to learn during the busy fighting months of the spring, summer and fall—preferably something that will help you in holding down your old job or in helping you to corral a better one after you get back to the States—the machinery is all set for you to do so.

Now that the armistice has come, there is going to be a chance for every Yank, from Coblence to Bordeaux, to learn something, by book or by hand, that he can draw on when he gots back into long trousers again. Beginning January 1 every outfit in the A.E.F. will have a school established in its immediate vicinity, and every one of those charming parleyvooers known as billeting officers has been instructed by G.I.I.Q. to provide the proper accommodations for the school.

If the school in your locality does not teach just the things that you want, the things that fit your particular line, you have the option of taking a correspondence course conducted by men who have made correspondence courses and university extension services famously useful throughout the West.

All Free and Voluntary

All Free and Voluntary

47,000 Teachers in A.E.F.

By signing up for a course in anything from architecture to fust plain learning to spell, no Yank should get the idea that he will have to stay over here to complete it. The minute your unit is ordered back home, you will be ordered back home, whether you are a student or not. If, however, you are in no hurry to get back—perhaps there are a few such—and want to complete the course you have started on you will have the option of staying on here—and even of putting on citizens' clothes—and completing your work.

Though the work is, being undertaken Continued on Page 3

Continued on Page 3

ARMY'S HAM ACTORS WILL GET TRY OUT

Vaudeville and Parlor Play **Artists May Tour** A.E.F. Circuit

Anateur or professional vandeville artists in the A.E.F. are to have a chance to show their communices just how well their acts get over, according to a plan which the Y.M.C.A.'s entertainment department has been working out and is soon to put into execution.

Vandeville contexts one to be the end in

ent to other huis under the direct appervision of the divisional Y director, and there given a further try our before a new and strange audience. The survivors of that ordeal will have The survivors of that ordeal will have un opportunity to appear before the audiences in still other huts, under the supervision of the Ys regional directors, and the ones that come through the best will, if the transfers or furloughs can be effected be sent to some central point, probably Paris, to be fitted up and sent over the A.E.F. entertainment circuit.

All Sorts of Shows

All Sorts of Shows

As a sort of companion piece to its
educational activities, the Y is working
on its entertainment program in every
branch, in order to assure every hut as
much variety as possible. The aim wil
be to develop the theurical and other
talent in the ranks of the A.E.F. rather
than to import professional entertainers
from the States, although a considerable
number of the latter are already on the
way over.

cy over. Special emphasis is to be laid on the formation of small companies at various posts to play simple one-act plays, the A.E.F. itself furnishing the male members of the casts and the Y furnishing the female, although that does not mean that the art of female impersonation on the part of the hairy Yank will be dis-couraged.

2,000,000 LETTERS WRITTEN BY ARMY TO ITS FIRST C.O.'S

World's Largest School Postal Figures Show Entire A.E.F. Got Busy On Dad's Day

Thousands of Messages Penned by Soldiers to the Fathers of Their Fallen Buddies

Far and away the greatest shipment of mail ever sent by an Army overseas to its home country, far and away the greatest consignment of mail from Americans abroad to the United States. far and away the greatest concentrated letter writing bee in history—such is the history of Father's Letter Day as celebrated by the A.E.F. on November 24, just 13 days after the signing of the armistice.

From the advanced posts of the Army of Occupation way down to the lumber

north of Scotland—about the latitude of Labrador—down to the Riviera and well into boot-shaped Italy, the day was marked by a scratching of pens and heads, with the result that the home-going mail from the A.E.F. mounted, counting in the shipment of December 2, which was even then full of Dad's Christmas Letters, to the total of S.632.800 pieces and fully 2,000,000 out of that S.632.800 carried in the upper right hand corner of the envelope this legend: FATHER'S NMAS LETTER.

Entire Army Wrote

Entire Army Wrote

The way it works out is this: The homebound mail for the week prior to the one in which the Father's Letters were dispatched comprised 6.381.540 pieces. The homebound mail for the week in which these letters were sent Statesward comprised, as shown above, 8.632.500 pieces, sent off in three shipments on November 26 and 27 and December 2. That makes an increase for the Fathers' Letter week of 2.251.260 pieces of mail.

Just to show the variety of things you can take up in your spare time, after your five hours of drill in the training area of your day's work in the statesman comprised, as shown above training area of your day's work in the statesman comprised, as shown above training area of your day's work in the statesman comprised, as shown above training area of your day's work in the statesman comprised, as shown above training area of your day's work in the statesman comprised, as shown above training and salesmanship, business courses (stenography, bookkeeping and so forth), chemistry physics."

The long and the short of it is that you can pick up hefore starting for home, a brand new lot of education that may mean money in your pocket in future years. With the possible exception of some advanced courses in European universities, it will be all free-but what is more, you haven't got to acquire it if you do not wank to. It's up to you.

Although there are 1.500 cases of text hooks either here already or on the water coming over, it will not all be "hook-larning" in the A.E.F.'s schools. It you want to learn new things to do to the soil back on the old farm so that you can work it more profitably, you will get laboratory work, and that is what counts. If you want to learn new things to do to the soil back on the old farm so that you can work it more profitably, you will predicted our laboration of the soil back on the old farm so that you want to learn new things to do to the soil back on the old farms so that you want to learn new things to do to the soil back on the old farms on the youn want to learn new things to do to the soil back on the old farm so that you want to learn new things to do to the soil back on the old farm so that you want to learn new things to do to the soil back on the old farm so that you want to learn new things to do to the soil back on the old farm so that you want to learn he of the profit of the soil back on the old farm so that you want to learn he of the profit of the soil back on the old

Three Ships Carry Letters

Three Ships Carry Letters

The third slipment, that of December 2. saw 3.837,000 more letters go out, many tens of thousands carrying the magic formula, insuring special delivery service, in the upper right hand corner. The ship that took them out was appropriately named La Lorraine, after the province which the A.E.F. has just helped in wresting from the enemies of foredom and restoring to the France which has bedriended the A.E.F. has just helped in wresting from the enemies of freedom and restoring to the France which has bedriended the A.E.F. has just helped in with the special part of it is that every blessed letter to the old man will reach its destination, in city, on farm or on ranch, by Christmas Day. The latest ship to sail, La Lorraine, makes the tip to New York in seven days when condition are right and certainly in eight. That would bring its precious cargo into America's main enstern mail distributing point at least on December 16th, and to judge from its Mother's Day performance, when it got every letter to its destination with 5½ days after dissolution are right, and conditions are right and certainly in eight. That would bring its precious cargo into America's main enstern mail distributing point at least on December 16th, and to judge from its Mother's Day performance, when it got every letter to its destination with 5½ days after dissolution with 5½ days after dissolution are right and every letter to its destination with 5½ days after dissolution are right and every letter to its destination with 5½ days after dissolution are right and every letter to its destination with 5½ days after dissolution are right and every letter to its destination with 5½ days after dissolution are right and every letter to its destination with 5½ days after dissolution are right and every letter to its destination with 5½ days after dissolution are right and connection are right and connection are right and corner for the formation are right and corner for the formation are right and corner. The fact is the deat

All Delivered by Christmas

All Delivered by Christmas

The Chicago, which left Bordeaux on
November 26 with the advance guard
of the old man's letters, used to make
tile trip in from 10 to 12 days, but with
the submarine menace removed the
numesake of the Windy Burg should
do it in eight or nine days. The Tenndries, which followed close on the Chicago's beels the day after, is rated as a
fast boat and should be able to negotiate
the distance in about the same time,
probably in less. It is certain that the
contents of all three boats will reach
the New York post office on or about Deprobably in less. It is certain that the contents of all three boats will reach the New York post office on or about December 10, and the Postmaster General of the United States has promised that every letter marked as belonging peenlarly to Dad, or to the Dad of a fallen courade, or to the person who takes the place of Dad if a fellow has lost his, will be given special attention and rushed to the family tree on Christman Five.

When THE STARS AND STRIPES suggested writing to the old gentleman in time for Christmas, it was informed by the postal authorities that if the scheine was taken up by the A.E.F., there would probably be one ship which from the bulk of the Father's Day mail it carried, could properly be christened "Dad's Christmas Victory Letter Ship." Now it seems there are three, each with a perfectly good claim to that title. Did the A.E.F. remember the old man? The answer seems to be in the affirmative.

Censors Beaten Once More

Owing to the fortuitous departure of La Lorraine on December 2, all doubts and fears are removed from the minds of those unfortunates whose meticulous company censors held up their letters pending the receipt of the order abrogating, in view of the armistice, the hitherto existing rules of A.E.F. letterwriting. Those censors did not know.

Continued on Page 2

S. O. S. TURNS IN 418,000 FRANCS FOR ADOPTION OF 836 ORPHANS



MOTHER OF THE WAR ORPHANS

This is Miss (or. since we're in France, Mile.) Marie Perrin, head of THE STARS AND STRIFES Bureau of the American Red Cross, which is the official name of the committee that handles the A.E.F.'s French war orphan family. The family now numbers 2,646.

Miss Perrin determines what is best for all of them, or, at any rate, her committee does, and they, or their guardians, come to her for advice about domestic and other matters and for money.

Miss Perrin is French by birth and American by adoption and was a member of the faculty of the Ethical Culture School in New York City until the war started, when she returned to France for relief work.

She now has the distinction of being the mother of the largest personally conducted family in the world.

BREST IS LEADER AT HALF WAY MARK IN RACE TO BERLIN

Rouen, However, Jumps From 8th to 1st in Figures for Week Past

MISS WILSON BOOSTS DRIVE

President's Daughter Tells Bor

Port.	4th Wk.	For 4 WI
Rouen	. 141.4	438
Brest	. 136.6	533
Rochefort	. 127.6	458
La Pallice	118.8	458
Le Havre	102.7	45.
Marseilles	98.9	489
Bordenux	91.6	447
Nantes	. 90.1	368
St. Nazaire	79.7	402

ping" weeks, having led the weekly lists twice in succession, they are not downhearted—NO! Haven't they got the premier position in the contest thus far? YES! You ought to have heard them yell when the news came through. Yes, and they'll yell again when President. Wilson, aboard the George Washtegton, comes steaming but their little old port on Tuesday next, and tell him right out and out how Brest stands. The noise they're saving up for that day will make Mr. Wilson think of certain autumn days in 1912 and 1916 to find anything equaling it in volume and vigor.

New A.E.F. Record

New A.E.F. Record

Brest's transportation heads. Lieutenant Colonel Stern and Major O'Neill, say that they can finish the race next week, if they are given enough ships, but our correspondent has neglected to add whether or nor they stated, when interviewed, that they were willing to back up that assertion with money. It would be a good bet to take, at that, for Brest is going to have a busy fine next week, with the President and Mr. Lloyd George and everybody discubarking there. And "humans," like the President and the Premier, don't count as tonnage unloaded. Now if it were only Mr. Taft—
(Sh' Typewriter, mind your manners!) Anyway, the Brest bunch gave Major Continued on Page 2

THIRD YANK ARMY **NOW WELL ON WAY** TO COBLENCE TOWN

Treves, Entered Monday, Yields Up 14 American Wounded

"SMOKE" SHOWER FOLLOWS

Victorious Troops Received Silent ly by Populace-C.-in-C. Issues

Proclamation

Yank troops composing the American Army of Occupation are now firmly implanted on the soil of Germany.

The Third American Army, keeping abreast of the French on its right and the English on its left, crossed the Luxemburg frontier on Sunday and penetrated into the ex-Kaiser's former empire. They are now half way to Coblence, the city on the Ithine designated for American occupation until peace is finally signed and exacuation ordered.

The Third Army start.

ordered.

The Third Army started its 100-kilometer like from Laxemburg to the Rhine before sun-up on Sunday. On Monday it entered Treves, where 14 American wounded were liberated.

The reception of the Americans has been about the sun as that accordant

the Rhine, so they were left behind under the care of a competent staff of German doctors and nurses, who treated them well and served their wounds with expert hands. Quite two weeks ahead of our troops came two American surgeons to look to their welfare, and by Monday American surgeons were in charge of their cases.

All afternoon their cots were surrounded with visitors. To the casual observer those fourteen Americans or

All afternoon their cots were surrounded with visitors. To the casual observer, those fourteen Americans appeared to have suddenly acquired half the cigarette supply of the Third American Army, and certainly they had the first copies of last week's STARS AND STRIPES to reach Germany.

One of the fourteen was a private who had been crippled by machine gun fire as long ago as last July at Château-Thierry, when the fear of the German host still lay like a shadow across the world. He had been bandaged, ticketed and transported through an endless chain of field hospitals and finally moved by train to Germany. Even in his wildest dreams that hot August night when they carried him from the station at Treves to the hospital across the way, he could not have hoped that before Continued on Page 2 Continued on Page 2

Biggest Lump Contribution in History of A.E.F.'s Giving

EVERY ARM REPRESENTED

usty Fortune Will Be Used to Care for Children of France's Redeemed Areas

ARMY NOW PARRAINS TO 2,646

140 Boys and Girls Taken Outside the S.O.S., Making 976 the Grand Total for Star Week

Surpassing several times over the biggest previous donation, the record contribution to THE STARS AND STRIPES Christmas Gift War Orphan Fund came in this week. It was from the S.O.S.

It was the fund which the S.O.S., in a campaign lasting only, a few weeks and conducted more or less quietly under the leadership of Hq., S.O.S., so far as the rest of the Army was concerned, raised during the busiest period in its history.

It was gathered at the base ports between the launching, and landing of buiging nets of freight, on the lines of communication between the passage of crowded trains, in the construction camps, at the air centers, at the mess table, in the barracks, at entertainments, in the orderly to the general was figuring out the details of moving an Army two ways at once.

Trunkful of Francs

Trunkful of Francs

The money came from all the reaches of central and southern France from the hold units working up on the edge of the hattle zone to the farthest reaches of the French forests where the news has not penetrated to the hardy American woodsman yet that the armistice is signed. It came in to the Christmas Gift War Orphan Fund manager at Tours in checks, in copper, in paper money from all of the departments of France. Some of it was new and crisp—fresh from the paymaster. Some of it was fingerstained, tattered and crapgame worm.

was ingerstained, fattered and crapgame worn.

It filled a box bigger than a traveling
salesman's trunk, and when it was all
counted it was found there were 418,000
francs, enough to provide for the
support of \$30 down-on-their-luck youngsters, enough to play a big and important part in ameliorating the acute suffering in the sections of France recently
freed, from which the Germans, in departing, took most of the food and a lot
of other things they could carry.

The big contribution came with the
understanding that it would be used for
the children of those redeemed areas,
with the exception of certain contributions from units and individuals which
specified otherwise.

Big Order for Red Cross

The Red Cross committee already is at work selecting and listing the children who are to join the A.E.F. family. They will complete their work allot the children and begin the expenditure of the much-needed money upon them as soon as the postal department, the railroads and the French civil government is again functioning. This will be a matter of weeks only.

ngain functioning. This will be a matter of weeks only.

Among the various services and organizations represented in the S.O.S. contributions are

The Transportation Corps, the Medical Corps, including base hospitals and ambulance companies; the Ordanace Department, the Chemical Warfare Service, Provost Marshals and Military Police, the offices in the District of Paris, the General Purchasing Agent, Depot Divisions, the General Staff, the Adjulant General's Department, Base Section staffs, the Air Service, casual camps and depots. Division of Light Railways and Roads, the Engineers, the War Risk Insurance Section, the Motor Transport

together as a unit to maintain, feed, clothe and sumply the forces at the front and as such has shared in their successes, and now the S.O.S. is doing its bit to make life pleasanter for a thousand French children in the same spirit. The success of the S.O.S. he said, has been gained not by working as individuals or as organizations, but by its work as part of the great whole. The spirit of unity is strong in the S.O.S. General Harbord went on to say. The spirit of soft-advertising does not exist among its members. Every men's shoulder is at the wheel, regardless of whether he be considered the best of the strong in the soft of the soft o nd supply the forces at the front and s

S.O.S. Tops 1,000 Orphans

As a matter of fact, the figure of 838 does not cover the contribution of the S.O.S. in its entirety in its campaign;

many 8.0.8. contributions came in to THE STARS AND STRIPE office direct during the last two or three weeks and these were listed as ordinary and separate contributions. Including this number, the total subscription of the B.O.S. to the Christmas War Orphan campaign would easily exceed the 500,000 francs necessary to the support of 1,000 orphans.

000 francs necessary to the support of 1,000 orphans.

One Air Service center—Air Service Training Center No. 3 at Issoudun—alone adopted 60 children. The Air Service, in its campaign which was started about the time of the S.O.S. campaign and was partially absorbed by the latter, allotted each field a certain number of children and, so far as known, every field took its quota. Also to be added to the 836 are several score adoptions promised "after payday."

50,000-Franc Donations

So,000-Franc Donations
Instances of conspicuously generous
giving in the S.O.S. campaign are many,
but they are hidden behind the veil of
anonymity. Several officers made particularly large contributions. More
than one gave 50,000 francs. Many of
the units which were the heaviest contributors in this campaign were liberal
parrains of several months' standing.
One aero squadron which was one of the
first to adopt a child last summer, for
instance, followed this during the succeeding months by taking four more
and, when the S.O.S. campaign started
doubled that total and made its familly ten.

ly ten.

One lieutenant contributed 1,000
francs which he won on a bet that the
armistice would be signed before Christ-

armistice would be signed before Carlos-mas.

Entertainments also added several thousand francs to the fund. At the Trianon in Tours, S.O.S. headquarters, a "free show" was given every night. But it wasn't as free as it sounded. They always passed the hat for the or-phans and, on more than one night; the audience was 100 per cent on the list of contributors.

2,646 in Orphan Family

2,646 in Orphan Family
In addition to the record adoption of 836 Christmas gift war orphans by the \$5.0.S., en masse, this week, 140 adoptions came to THE STARS AND STRIFES through normal channels, making the total for the week 976.
The total number of children adopted in the Christmas campaign begun on October 29 has now reached 2.132, with two more weeks to go before the closing day, Monday, December 16. THE STARS AND STRIFES asked the A.E.F. to adopt 500 children. The A.E.F. has adopted more than four times that number and, instead of weakening toward the end, the pace is getting stronger. The number of children in the whole A.E.F. family, including the 514 adopted previous to the opening of the Christmas campaign. is 2.646. It will doubtless approximate 3,000 by the close of the campaign.

There were the usual sizable contributions by little groups of soldiers, the

There were the usual sizable contributions this week, representing large dona-tions by little groups of soldiers, the usual tender expressions of sentiment of which the following from Co. E. 408th Telegranh Battalion, probably voiced the feelings of the A.E.F. better than

Enclosed please find cinq hundred francs, a Christmas present from us Yanks to a little girl with eyes of blue; we leave the rest of it to you. We're mightly glad to have this chance to help these little tots of France, to bring a touch of warmth and cheer—a present that will last a year. For some of us have kids at home, and till that happy day will come when they will crowd around our knee and question us in childshig lee, 't will make us happy in the thought we helped the pollu's child. He fought and died that truth might live. Is there a nobler cause to give?

Objective Exceeded

Objective Exceeded

The 103rd Supply Train of the 28th Division adopted 12 children. Following the posting of building. Following the posting of building on the company builetin boards calling attention to the Christmas war orphan campaign, the Train, on November 11, set out to gather funds for seven orphans. Whether it was the armistice or pure enthusiasm over the war orphan movement we do not know, but when the Supply Train, on November 12, counted up receipts, it found it had exceeded its objective by five and had enough to become parrain to an even dozen orphans. Co. A took three children in memory of their comrade Corporal Charles A. Shoffner, killed by enemy fire on August 3, 1918.

The 103rd Supply Train numbered 12 officers and 388 men when the collection was made, and one officer and 22 men of the 407th Motor Repair Unit were attached. They quality for honorable mention in the giving line. But they are not alone.

Co. B. 105th Eugineers, sent in 2.000.

attached. They quality for honorare mention in the giving line. But they are not alone.

Co. B. 105th Engineers, sent in 2.000 francs for two boys and two girls; the 12th Photographic Section, Air Service, numbering 14 men, sent in 1.000 francs for two children. The Aircraft Armament Section Ordnance Department, at A.S. Headquarters, took three children; the officers of the 337th Field Artillery became parrains to four orphans, and the officers' mess of the American A.S. camp at Codford, St. Mary's, England, became sponsors for five little mascots. The enlisted men of the 137th Aero Squadron adopted three orphans the privates taking one, the non-coms another, and the Okiahoma boys of the squadron a third. We do not know what rank Okiahoma boy is, but we think it is better than private first class.

Red Cross Swamped

completed achievement would be sadly marred were we to omit that act of justice. Speaking of the demobilization period and after, the President reviewed the project of the Secretary of the Interior to provide land for "those who are ready and willing to go to the farms," and, in order to provide land for "those who are ready and willing to go to the farms," and, in order to provide wage earning possibilities for all returned men, urged the privates first class and cooks one, and the privates (as good as the officers) three.

The receipt of the overwhelmingly large number of adoptions has; as stated last week, swamped the Red Cross committee which selects and allots the children. But the franc deluge is being worked out as rapidly as possible, and it is anticipated that nearly all of the children will be allotted by Christmas, or soon thereafter.

The bulk of the S.O.S. contribution, which goes to the sade of the sea delevant would be sadly marred were we to omit that act of justice. Speaking of the demobilization period and after, the President reviewed the project of the Secretary of the Interior por provide wage earning possibilities for all returned men, urged the resumption at once of public works and other improvements.

Dealing with the return of the A. E. The maintenance of our forces on the there side of the sea is still necessary. A considerable proportion of these forces to the side of the sea is still necessary.

Ald for France and Belgium

In another place.

It is anticipated that hearly and the children will be allotted by Christmas, or soon thereafter.

The bulk of the S.O.S. contribution, which goes to the orphans of the exacuted districts of France, will be handled separately by a special sub-committee. This committee will select the children to be adopted by the S.O.S. philanthropists and, if necessary, supervise the expenditure of the money upon them until the civil government is completely re-established.

Obtaining photographs of the children will be difficult because the territory is still under military government and persons going around with cameras would run into difficulties. But, in any event, an old family portrait will be dug up and reproduced, if nothing else.

The adoptions for the week follow:

TAKEN THIS WEEK B.O.S. TABLEN THIS WEEK

Mrs. Arthur D. Hawley, Bristol. Conn.
Officers 4th Art. Aerial Obs. School.

Sth Rect. T.C. Decohnts, Base Sect.
No. B. Sevice Deschuts, Base Sect.

ORPHAN CAMPAIGN. CLOSES DEC. 16

CLOSES DEC. 16

The Christmas Gift War Orphan campaign of THE STARS AND STRIPES will close on Monday, December 18, at noon. This decision has become necessary in view of the overwhelmingly generous response of the A.E.F.—not because of any dearth of orphans, but because of our physical inability to handle more adoptions before Christmas, the original date of termination.

All requests for orphan mascots received in this office by noon of December 16 will be filled, if not by Christmas, as soon afterward as possible, with the exception of a certain number which will be devoted to, and, if necessary, held for, the benefit of children in the recently freed territories of France whose need is desperate.

	Co. D. 1st Bn., 137th Inf
•	
1	Major J. I. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Nead
ł	Chart and Men J R Need
ı	
1	Hosp. No. 7
1	Hosp. No. 7
1	Headquarters Mess. 110th Engru. Personnal, Provos Marshal's Office. Base Sect. 1 Proving Grounds and Laboratories Adm. Eng. 101v. 0.D. 401st Asso Squadron. 401st Ca. James D. Anderson. of Tenn. 401st Association in the Argonic, Oct. 5, 1818. 401st Association of Compass Cubb. A.S.F.C. No. 5. 401st Association of Compass Cub
Ł	Personnel, Provost marshair s Outon Date Soon
	No. 1 Yakamtaska Adm The
•	Proving Grounds and Laboratories South, Ame.
ı	Dit. O.D. 1 481st Aero Squadron 1
	481st Aero Equacifon
1	Oo. E. 408th Telegraph Bh.
1	'In memory of Corp. Chartes Gerald Collins and
	Pyt. 1st Cl. James D. Anderson, of loun.
1	killed in action in the Argonne, Oct. 5, 1918.
1	By Battery F. 114th F.A
1	Souare and Compass Club, A.S.P.C. No. 3 1
	Bureau of Hosp. Administration, A.R.C 1
'1	Y.M.C.A., 89th Division.
ı١	Co. E. 162nd Inf
1	Balloon Sect., Office C, of A.S
- 1	Officers and Men. 225th Aero Service Equadron. 1
1	Officers and Man, 50th Aero Squadron 2
1	97th Aero Roundron, A.S
11	Officers Camp Hosp, No. 4.
1	Nurses Caron Hosp, No. 4
1	Non-Come Camp Hosp, No. 4
1	By Battery F. 114th F.A. Rouare and Compass Chub. A.E.P.C. No. 2. Bureau of Hosp. Administration. A.R.C. 1. M. C.A. 88th Division. 1. M. C. 88th Division. 1
١,	Date Comp Hosp No 4
ı.	Men of Battery R. 55th Art. C.A.C
1	Co P 105th Ports
- 1	Co. B. 1000 Charmen' School 2nd A.I.C
-1	636th Aero Squadron
1	636th Aero Squadron
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ı	Co. A. /(4 Am. 10
1	Supply Co., 518th F.A
- 1	Battery D, 18tth B.A
1	Supply Co., 137th F.A
١	Bupply Co. 137th F.A
١	Butlery F, 137th F.A. Battery F, 137th F.A. Detch. No. 2, 841st Aero Rep. Squadron
r	Supply Co. 137th F.A. Battery F, 137th F.A. Battery F, 137th F.A. Battery B, 68th Art., C.A.C.
ſ	Bupply Ca. 137th F.A. Battery F. 137th F.A. Detch. No. 2, 841st Aero Rep. Squadron. Battery B. Sch. Art. C.A.C. 302nd Ambulance Co.
•	Supply Co., 137th F.A. Bettery F, 137th F.Aero Rep. Squadron. Detch. No. 2, 841st Aero Rep. Squadron. Supplementary E, 68th Art., C.A.C. Supplementary Co. Co. B, 501st M.P.
. 1	Supply Co., 187th F.A. Battery F., 187th F.A. Detch, No. 2: Stist Aero Rep. Squadron. Botton Ambulance Co. Co. B. 501st M.P. Sergeants' Hut, Base Hosp. No. 48
•	Supply Co., 187th F.A. Battery F., 187th F.A. Detch. No. 2, 841st Aero Rep. Squadron. Supplementary B., 852h Art., C.A.C. Supplementary Co. Co. B., 601st M.P. Serpsants' Hut, Base Hosp. No. 48. Officers and Men. Ord. Des., Camp de Moucon.
5	Supply Co. 137th F.A. Battary F., 137th F.A. Dietch, No. 2, 841st Aero, Rep. Squadron. Stock Co. 158th Art., C.A.C. Stock Co. 158th
•	Supply Ca. 137th F.A. Battery F. 137th F.A. Battery B. 137th F.A. Battery B. 680th Art. C.A.C. Co. B. 501st M.P. Co. Co. B. 501st M.P. Co. Co. B. 501st M.P. Co.
5	Supply Ca. 187th F.A. Battery B., 2841st. Arc Rep. Squadron. Battery B., 68th Art., C.A.C. Solnd Ambulance Co. Solnd Ambulance Co. Solnd Ambulance Co. Officers and Men. Ord. Dev. Camp de Moucon. (67rd Aero Reguadron. A.S.P.C. No. 2 Refrigeration Plant No. 1
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5	Supply Ca. 137th F.A. Battery F. 387th Auro Rep. Squadren. Battery B. 58th Att. Auro Rep. Squadren. Sornal Ambulance Co. Co. B. 561th M.P. 2005. Co. St. 561th M.P. 2005. Co.
d d	Supply Ca. 187th F.A. Battery B. 68th Art. C.A.C. Battery B. 68th Art. C.A.C. Synd Ambulance Co. Bottery B. 68th Art. C.A.C. Synd Ambulance Co. Georgian Company Co. Georgian Co. G
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PRESIDENT PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE TO MEN OF A.E.F.

Continued from Page 1

ciency and unhesitating courage that touch the story of the convoy and the battle with imperishable distinction at every turn, whether the enterprise were great or amall, from their great chlefs, Pershing and Sims, down to the youngest lieutenant; and their men were worthy of them, such men as hardly need be commanded, and such as go to their terrible adventure bilthely and with the quick intelligence of those who know just what it is they would accomplish.

I am proud to be the fellow countryman

those who know just what it is hely was accomplish.

I am proud to be the fellow countryman of such stuff and valor. Those of us who stayed at home did our duty; the war could not have been won, or the gallars men who fought it given their opportunity day we shall thin the stayed of the war of th

Political Equality for Women what we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of battle just at the critical moment, when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance, and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep the fateful struggle; turn it once for all, so that henceforth it was back, back, hack, for their enemies, always back, never again forward.

After paying elegance to the deepest when the second in Political Equality for Women

After paying eloquent tribute to the war work of American women, the President added this significant para

President added this significant paragraph:

The least tribute we can pay them is to make them the equals of men in political rights, as they have proved themselves their equals in every field of practical work they have entered, whether for themselves or for their country. These great days of completed achievement would be sadly marred were we to omit that act of justice.

Specking of the demobilization period

Ald for France and Belgium

In another place, however, he made it clear that the repatriation of men from Eurofe would have priority over other uses of shipping, declaring that "the ships are still needed to send supplies to our men overseas and to bring the men back as fast as disturbed conditions on the other side of the water permit." He said he took it for granted that Congress would carry out the large Navai program already undertaken, remarking that "it would be extremely unwise for us to attempt to adjust our progress to a future world policy as yet undetermined."

Of the invaded districts of Belgium and northern France the President said: Their markets will be taken by others if they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their lost instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the viclositudes of the sharp competition for material and for industrial facilities which is now to set in. I hope, therefore, that the Congress will not be unwilling, if it should become necessary, to grant to some such agency as the War Trade Board its right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these people whom we have been so happy to assist in saving from the German terror and whom we must not thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pilliess competitive market.

2,000,000 LETTERS WRITTEN BY ARMY TO ITS FIRST C.O.'S

Continued from Page 1

continued from Page 1
or rather evidently did not take the trouble to reflect, that the articles in THE STARS AND STRIPES of November 22 announcing the lifting of the ban was official—for THE STARS AND STRIPES is the official newspaper of the A.E.F., and any printed statements of that sort would have to come from official sources. However, it is all over and done now; those hyper-military gentlemen got their information and their conscience-easing at one and the same time, and a little while afterward got their men's letters from their overburdened deaks and on the way to the postal termina; in plenty of time before La Lorraine's sailing date. The collective fathers of the men who had their letters held up that was will hear from their boys before Christmas after all, so once more is the censor beaten in spite of hell and high water. And it is a cinch that the old men, who were up to tricks in their young days, will chuckle when they hear about it.

Letters for Bereaved Fathers

One of the features of the greatest epistie-story spree in American history was that, as this paper suggested, the men of the A.E.F. wrote not only to their own fathers, or their own Dutch uncles, but also to the fathers of those of their buddles who had fallen in action. Of the many letters which we could quote—and they were offered us voluntarily, not by our holding up of mail bags—we prefer to use but one, as a sample:

voluntarily, not be our holding up of mail bags—we prefer to use but one, as a sample:

To the man whose boy made the supreme sacrifice for his country:

My Dear Si has been a suprement of the suprement of the

your son can only be a source or prine to you.

Permit me, then, in the fullness of the Christmas spirit, to wish you a very happy holiday season. Your home must not be saddened on this coming Christmas Day by the absence of your brave boy, for he has not died in vain. His career—although ended—has not been without accomplishment—on the contrary, his life is crowned with the highest measure of success. Our thoughts on Christmas Day will be with the boys who have lost their lives in this war, and with their fathers and mothers, to whom all honor is due.

Ex-Prisoners Go to It

Ex-Prisoners Go to It

The boys who, among the living of the A.E.F., were among the first to send their Christmas greetings back home to their fathers, to assure them that they were all right and safe and just as glad as the old gents themselves that the war was over, were those in a party of returned prisoners who hit an American advanced post on Sunday, November 24. The Y.M.C.A. marked envelopes and Christmas cards, issued especially for Father, had pushed shead and got up there, so that when the repatriated Yanks of that band had bathed and put on the old anti-cootic calomel ointment and eaten and eaten and eaten, the first thing that hit their eyes was the wherewithal to write home. Being told that this was "Der Tag" to write to the old man, they let fly with a wallop—for, as much as you may have grumbled at American censors, you can understand that the censors at a Boche prison camp must have been 400 per cent worse, if only for the reason that they were Boches.

Anyway, those ex-prisoners all wrote. Anyway, those ex-prisoners all wrote.

It was their first official act on rejoining the A.E.F. after their long separation. And the heart of the old man of every one of them will fairly burst with pride and joy when he learns that, after all they had been through, he was the first person on earth that they thought of.

What Happened at Nice

What Happened at Nice

At the other extreme of the A.E.F., down in Nice, where the leaves grow (but unfortunately do not accumulate) on the sunny Riviera, the ink was spilled right and left in the big Jetty Casino, where high-prowed officers at the next desks to enlisted men would lean over and blushingly inquire. "Say, Jack, is they two n's in "affectionate?" As a result, it took 17 adding machines to count the letters that Dads of those; Yank permissionaires will be getting along before Christmas time.

The scenes at the front, where the exprisoners came straggling in to sit down and write to Dad, the scenes at Nice, where the Tanks on their one glorious week of pleasure took the afternoon off to tell the governor what a bear of a time they were having, were only typical of what was going on all over France and in England and Italy and on the outskirts of Germany, too. In hospitals, where many men had to dictate their letters, haltingly at times, to workers of the Rogital staffs, everybody wrote, too, from the Clo?s down. And what made many of the letters from the Class to the hospital staffs, everybody wrote, too, from the Clo?s down. And what made many of the letters from the Class to the hospital staffs, everybody wrote, too, from the Clo?s down. And what made many of the letters from the Class to the hospital staffs, everybody wrote, too, from the Clo?s down. And what made many of the letters from the Class to the hospital staffs, everybody wrote, too, from the Clo?s down. And what made many of the letters from the Class to the hospital staffs, everybody wrote, too, from the contained in them, expressed usually about this wise: "Well, Dad, I'll be home soon to see you. I's almost worth getting wounded for."

One Boy's Letter

One Boy's Letter

One Boy's Letter

But the prize letter of the day, the best of all in our opinion—and we have seen and heard of many—was written down at Saizerais, France, by a man whose name we will naturally omit. This is the way his Father's Christmas Victory Letter read:

My Father—Today throughout the Army solders are writing to their fathers, so I are withing to their fathers, so I are writing to their through times of strife and hardship. Your character was an inspiration to me at every turn, and, though my following was but a poor emulation, the desire to be worthy was strong. The thought of you, your tenderness, your sympathetic nature, were constantly before me—and I could not forget.

I need not tell you where I have been and what I have done—you have been with me every moment and you already know. I was uplifted by the thought nat you were by my side.

With just as much love as though you were still in the land of the living, I am Your Devorce Son.

YOU GOTTA GO HOME, BUT-

Unless your home is somewhere in Europe you cannot be discharged here, to linger longer under the Lombardy poplars or Unter den Linden at your own sweet will. Only those officers and men whose homes are actually in Europe will be discharged from the service over here, says a cablegram from the War Department, just received at G.H.Q.

Men whose discharges are made in Europe at their own solicitation and for their own convenience will not be entitled to travel pay. But where it is to the convenience of the Government to direct travel for the discharge of men who have applied to be left here, near their homes in Europe, travel pay will be in order of duty.

MILITARY UNIFORMS

Ask for THE BACHIA BRAND OF HAVANA CIGARS

Superior in quality
Made in New York, U.S.A

American Church of the Holy Trinity 23 Ave. George V (formerly de l'Alma) PARIS

Métro: - l'Alma MILITARY SERVICE EVERY SUNDAY 4:30 to 5:30 P.M.

War Chair You are Welgome

HOW WELL ON WAY

Continued from Page 1

Continued from Page 1
Christmas his own army would come and get him, come nearly 800 kilometers to get him, that the first December sun would look down on American troops occupying the old garrison on the hill, that through the windows of his ward would come the sound of American M.P.s directing traffic in the streets below, the sound of long columns humming "My Old Kentucky Home" as they tramped through the town, and faintly from the distance the music of an American band playing "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River."

General Pershing's proclamation to

playing "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River."

General Pershing's proclamation to civilians within that part of Germany taken over by the Americans said:

"This territory and its inhabitants are subject to the military regulations and the authority of the American Army. These regulations are particular. Unreserved obedience of all is demanded. Those who observe the law need have no anxiety whatever. The American Army has no intention of warring against the civil population. All who behave them the civil population of the military authorities may count upon protection to person, estate, belongings and faith. All others will be brought with both decision and firmness to justice.

Fair Dealing for Civilians

Fair Dealing for Civilians

firmess to justice.

Fair Dealing for Civilians

"The American Army will hold itself in its dealing strictly to the rights of people, as well as to the principles of war and usages acknowledged by the civilized world. On its side the population must avoid showing, through word or deed, enmity to the American troops or placing hindrance in their way.

"It is now the duty of the population to carry on its ordinary activities in all order, to reinstate to their normal circumstances the schools, churches, host take up again its local ordinary life. In this it will not be hindered, but rather supported and protected.

"In so far as their attitude and behavior permit, courts, offices and institutions will be continued under the supervision of the American authorities, and the present laws and guarantees, in so far as they do not endanger the life and safety of the American troops, will remain in force without interference.

"Every infraction of war rights, any animosity or attempt at forceful measures, as well as disobedience to the regulations of military authority, will be most severely punished."

WATCHES LONGINES GONTARD

SPAULDING & CO. **JEWELLERS**

DIAMONDS-WATCHES 23 Rue de la Paix, Paris

The Harvard Club of Paris All Harvard men in the American Expeditionary Forces are invited by attend the

Harvard Victory Dinner

Saturday, December 14th, at 7 p.m. at the Hotel Palais d'Orsay, Paris. Tiskels twenty-five france, on sale at the Harvard Bureau. American University Union, 8 Rue de Richelicu, Paris, and, at the dining room door. Please roply at the earliest possible date fo the secretary at the above address.

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> 3-IN-ONE OIL COMPANY New York

The Greatest Gun Oil in the World Eats up rust faster than rust can spread.

SQUADS EAST NOW. DOUGHBOY'S JOY FIVE DAYS A WEEK

Same Old Stuff Saturday A.M. but Surcease **Cometh Sunday**

REDLEGS WILL LEARN I. D. R.

Wearers of Stars and Braid Also to Be Kept Out of Mischief With Pretty Problems

While those of us of the combat divisions of the A.E.F. which are not lucky enough to be part of the Army of Occupation are hanging around here, we are not going to have all day to wash our shirts and play ball in. "Drill, ye tarriers, drill," is the rule, according to the terms of G.O. 207.

"Five days each week," says that highly entertaining document, "and at least five hours each day will be devoted to training.

highly entertaining document. Ann at least five hours each day will be devoted to training.

"saturday morning." It continues cheerfully, "will be used for a rigorous inspection of all troops, means of transportation, animals and quarters." But it adds with a soothing touch. "saturday afternoon and Sunday will be given the soldiers for rest and recreation."

In the main, the general principles introducing the detailed programs previously issued to divisions in France will continue to govern the training which is to be carried out. In Infantry companies the truining of individuals and groups will be perfected by suitable courses, and a high standard of marksmanship with rifle, pistol and automatic weapons will be reached and maintained. Daily practice with service ammunition is laid down for all, and the order specifically states that the longer ranges, 500 and 600 yards, will not be neglected.

Back to Squads East

Back to Squads East

Back to Squads East

Also, we shall have to go back to squads east again:

"Each training day shall contain from 15 minutes to an hour's close order dail by squad and platoon. Nothing less than perfection in the execution of any movement should be allowed to pass without correction."

The bulk of the 25 or more hours a week allotted to Infantry commanies will be used in factical exercises a diversified terrain and chiefly in the attack, which promises to be more interesting. Scouts and squads are to be thoroughly instructed in the use of cover, and scouts are furthermore to be taught to work in pairs, one covering with hiseriffe the advance of the other. Groups of all sizes will be taught the old game of advancing, by rushes, of portions of the command, under cover of the fire of the remainder. Platoons, too, will be exercised in the attack of machine guns, and companies will be drilled in the storming of machine gun nests and strong points.

Even the Artillery will not be able to escape from the squads-casting process. It is distinctly laid down for the redices that they, like the doughboys, will have "short dismounted drills in close order." varied by instruction and practice in small arms. Faults of cannoncers are to be corrected by carefully supervised and checked—"checked." in the order, is italicized—laying drills. Deficiencies in instruction in the care of animals and in mounted work will be corrected, as far as is consistent with the state of animal supply and the absolute necessity for resting and recuperating the animals of the various commands.

Nifty Artillery Program

Nifty Artillery Program

All Artillery officers and a certain number of non-coms are to be practiced in the rapid preparation of fire, particularly on visible objectives by the parallel methods. Facility in the adjustment and use of the range finder is also laid down to be acquired, and it is directed that at least two soldiers in each battery or headquarters are to be trained in its use. Practice will also be had in the methods of fire for the old solvante-quinze.

the methods of fire for the old solumitequinze.

"Great stress," says the G.O., "will
be laid on reconnaissance under various
tactical situations and on the rapid
selection and occupation of positions for
immediate action." It adds that the
service of liaison and information must
be perfected, and provides for the training of specialists as individuals and
groups, with particular reference to
visual communication and duty as
scouts, agents and route markers.

Practical exercises in the field are
prescribed for all units of the divisions
larger than companies, chiefly in those
exercises incident to the offensive, with
the staging of situations and incidents
similar to those encountered by the
A.E.F. in the operations following July
18, 1918. The tactical doctrine set forth
in the combat instructions issued by
G.H.Q. under date of September 5, 1918.
in the Notes on Recent Operations,
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and in extracts from
the Infanitry Drill Regulations now in
process of revision will be followed out,
and nothing contrary to the spirit of
those instructions will be tanget.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO STARS AND STRIPES SUBSCRIBERS

Effective November 29, the entering of subscriptions for any period to THE STARS AND STRIPES ceased. THE STARS AND STRIPES is now on a cash sale basis only.

All members of the American E.F. holding subscription tickets to THE STARS AND STRIPES will continue to have their subscription filled by the usual method as long as they remain in France, or until such tickets have expired. All subscriptions that members of the American E.F. have entered for relatives and friends in the States will continue to be filled as heretofore. Members of the American E.F., on receiving notice of return to the United States, have three options as regards THE STARS AND STRIPES subscription tickets in their possession at such time.

1. The unexpired portion of any ticket will be redeemed for its cash equivalent (25 centimes for each attached coupon) on presentation to the freesame of THE STARS AND STRIPES. Requests for refunds may be forwarded through THE STARS AND STRIPES field representatives.

2. The holder of a subscription ticket may have THE STARS AND STRIPE forwarded to him in the States for the unexpired portion of such ticket by writing his American address on the ticket and turning in ticket to the duly accredited field representative of THE STARS AND STRIPES with his unit's A.P.O., or by sending same direct to THE STARS AND STRIPES with his unit's A.P.O., or by sending same direct to THE STARS AND STRIPES. There is no guarantee, however, that THE STARS AND STRIPES will continue publication for any given period from date.

3. The holder of a subscription ticket, or any portion thereof, may designate that the amount of money represented by the unexpired portion of the ticket is to go into a fund for the care of A.E.E. French War Orphans, adopted through THE STARS AND STRIPES. after the American E.F. has left France. To exercise this option, the holder of a ticket should turn sume in to a duly accredited field representative of THE STARS AND STRIPES. or direct to the effice of THE STARS AND STRIPES.

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Correspondence Courses

TIN DERBIES TO BE TOTED

NEW MARCONI DISCOVERY BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES

[BY CABLE TOTULE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA. Dec. 5.—The Marconi Company announced this week that its chief engineer has discovered a way to cliabinate the "statile" in interference with wireless messages. The president of the Western Union Telegraph Com-pany, however, said tut-tut and an-nounced that he thought the cables would continue business.

MILITARY RATE FOR A.F.C.'s

Army field clerks, says Bulletin 95, G.H.Q., field clerks, Q.M. Corps and members of the Army Nurse Corps have a military status and are entitled to the military rate of transportation on French railroads, "No civilians attached to the A.E.F. in any capacity," adds the order, "are entitled to the military rate."

HOLBORN LONDON

FREE EDUCATION WHILE **WAITING ORDERS HOME**

Continued from Page I under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.'s Army Educational Commission, by far the greater part of the actual teaching work will be done by officers and enlisted men of the A.E.F. The War Department, through the Central Records Office at Bourges and other sources, has discovered that there are no less than 47,000 officers and men in the A.E.F that have had previous teaching experience. They will be detailed to see the job through, and to impart, of their wisdom and direction to anybody that wants it.

Credit's Toward Degrees

Credit's Toward Degrees

For the book part of the process, the publishers of text books in the United States have gotten out special editions at the lowest possible cost. The probability is now that the Army will buy these books and issue them, just like blankets, to those that want them. Anyway, the Army now guarantees to take care of their transport and distribution just as soon as they hit France, to insure that no post or camp school shall be bookless on January 1. In addition, the American Library Association is preparing to put in every Y hut in France a reference library of books you may need to get at but not to work at all the time.

Men who left American universities to gather college credits that will count in full toward degrees from their institutions by attending courses in the most famous of the English and French universities.

For example, an Engineer wants to

famous of the English and French universities.
For example, an Engineer wants for pursue his interrupted studies in architecture; he will be fixed up to attend the Beaux Arts, in Paris, which has one of the finest architectural courses in the world. He need not fear the language difficulty if he does not know enough French to get all of a lecture, for American specialists will be broughi over to work in the French university chaserooms.

Furlough for University Work

chassooms.

Furlough for University Work
Again, a college B.A. back in the
States wants to take a post-graduate,
course in English literature or history
or some other classical subject. The
ways will be greased for him to listen to
the best lecturers at Oxford or Cambridge, and the credits he gains will
he counted toward his P.G. degree in
God's country.

Every Yank who wants to take a university course should apply at once to
his commanding officer asking for a furlough for the purpose, and should send
a duplicate of the letter, stating his
qualifications and previous education, to
the Educational Department, Y.M.C.A.,
10 Rue d'Elysee, Paris. In co-operation
with the American University Union,
which has brunches in London and
Rome as well as in Paris, the Educational Department will look up his record as to previous courses taken, and
will then recommend to the Army
and the recommend to the Army
that the recommend to the Army
that the results of the Army
that the proper course which he is fitted to pursize. Naturally, a man who was a
freshman when he left America cannot
sexpect to take senior year work in a
Freuch or English university, but he
work. To bridge the gaps for such men,
the course of the courses will be formed.

Ample Technical Courses

Actile from the clusteful end, there

Ample Technical Courses

Ample Technical Courses
Aside from the classical end, there
will be an ample program of technical
education offered, under the charge of
President Keuyon L. Butterfield of the
Massachusetts Agricultural College and
of Dean Reber of the University of Wisconsin, who will have special control
over engineering courses. In other lines
some of the superintendents will be
Professor John Erskine of Columbia
University: Frank E. Spaulding, superintendent of schools in Cleveland; Professor P. A. Appelboom of Kansas State
University, Professors Mallory and Coleman of the University of Chicago, and
Dr. Everett Green of the University of
Illinois.

Existing school facilities within the

Work for Stars, Too

Divisional instruction—in other words, drill—will, until further orders, proceed by periods of four weeks each. At the conclusion of each period the program will be repeated, but with fresh situations for all tactical exercises. The general program outlined is based upon Infantry work, and all other arms of the service will conform to the fundamental scheme of it.

For the first week of the four, the program calls for 25 hours of company drill, with one terrain exercise for division, brigade had regimental commanders conducted by the corps commander—proving that the Stars will have to work too, under the new scheme of things. During this week, all means of communication and connection, including airplanes (not even the aviators are going to loaf). Signal troops and the liatson groups of regimental and brigade head-murrers will be brought into play.

The second week will see 10 hours company drill for each baltailon, reinforced by Stokes mortars, one-pounders, company maching use and the ever-reliable soixante-quinze. The third week program provides for 5 hours' company drill, 5 hours' battallon drill, and three days of divisional maneuvers will be prepared and conducted by the corps head-quarters.

Machine gun organizations will be eitern individual training as for Infan.

Mechine gun organizations will be eitern individual training as for Infan.

Over 40 courses were being offered at rer conducted by the corps commander—proving that the Stars will have to work, too, under the new scheme of things. During this week, all means of communication and connection, including airplances (not even the aviators are going to loaf). Signal troops and the laison groups of regimental and brigade headquarters will be brought into play.

The second week will see 10 bours' company drill for each baitation, reinforced by Stokes mortars, one-pounders, company maching uns and the ever-reliable solvante-quinze. The third week program provides for 5 hours' company drill, 10 hours of regimental maneuvers, the regiment being reinforced by a battalion of 75's. The fourth week will see 5 hours' company drill, 5 hours' battalion drill, and three days of divisional maneuvers will be given individual training as for Infanty, but the bulk of the time will be devoted to technical instruction and firing with service ammunition.

Trying It on Gievres

At Gievres there has been under way for a long time a set of schools in all the camps of that huge project, taught by a 222 different A.E.F. instructors, of whom only two are lieutenant colonels and only 15 are Y workers. There all the camps of that huge project, taught by a 222 different A.E.F. instructors, of whom only two are lieutenant colonels and only 15 are Y workers. There all the camps of that huge project, taught by a 222 different A.E.F. instructors, of whom only two are lieutenant colonels and only 15 are Y workers. There all the camps of that huge project, taught by a 222 different A.E.F. instructors, of whom only two are lieutenant colonels and only 15 are Y workers. There all the camps of that huge reported under the A.E.F. instructors, of whom only two are lieutenant colonels and only 15 are Y workers. There all the camps of that huge reported under the A.E.F. instructors, of whom only two are lieutenant colonels and only 15 are Y workers. There all the camps of that huge reported the camps of that huge reported the camps of that huge reported and only 15 are Y

BREST STILL LEADING IN RACE TO BERLIN

Continued from Page 1
General Harbord, the S.O.S.'s C.-in-C., a big reception on Thanksgiving Day with a parade, a concert and speeche and all the rest, including the hoisting the hoisting the bound the second concert. and all the rest, including the hoisting of the pennant for being the winning port the week previous. "It's going to stay there," they shouted, but this week Rouen will have the proud privilege of flying it, despite the fact that Brest, in its frenzy handled 3.439 tons in 37 working hours, making 20 tons per hatch per hour and 2 tons per man per hour, which is claimed as an A.E.F. record. nour, which is claimed as an A.E.F. record. Right here should be recorded one of

Right here should be recorded one of the great pieces of news of the week. It's heen noised all around—in fact, St. Nazaire is plastered with 10,000 copies of the announcement—but there's every reason why it should be stated right here boldly in print:

The winning stevedore company of the winning port in the Race to Berlin will, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the contest, be sent HOME. General Harbord has said so.

Home, that's it, home. Where have we heard that word before? Oh, boy! Oh, baby, hustle dem ships along!

Miss Wilson Helps

oh, baby, hustle dem ships along!

Miss Wilson Helps

Bordeaux which up to the time of its courtersion into a large emburkation enters has been a formidable contender in the race, is not yet out of it by a long shot. The transformation taking place there is on a colossal scale, entailing the renovating of warehouses, erection of new buildings, and so forth. This work has taken the men away from the latches and together with the confusion of the men on the docks who were returning home, has helped to pull down the port's average. It's nothing the gang could help.

To prove that they have been plugging away like trojans down there in Gascony, just look at what they did one morning. They got up early and unloaded more than 10,000 tons of freight none day. While that doesn't hit St. Nazaire's record of the week previous—12,377 tons—it's a mighty creditable performance, as Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, told the crowd when she came down on to the docks to watch them heave away.

Miss Wilson also gave a half hour's concert—no longer because the gang wanted to get back to work and when she started in to sing Southern songs all the gang joined in on the choruses. She had a hard time escaping from the Y hut in which she was performing, for the gang simply would call for 'just one more song.' She gave a short talk to her enthusiastic audience, clining them how much the work of the S.O.S. was appreciated by the folks back home.

Rain Handicaps Rochefort

The rivalry between the Hordeaux

ture of the work, and the details of getting in on some of it, have been received at the headquarters of the Educational Commission. In a short while question blanks will be issued, asking each man what he wants to take. One officer wrote in to know if he could be sent to Denmark to study dairying. It was pointed out to bim that he could study practical dairying under the scheme well enough, but could not be sent to Denmark without being interned. Denmark still being a neutral country.

Correspondence Courses

Correspondence Courses

If a man belongs to an isolated unit of less than 500 men and wants to take a correspondence course in any subject, all he has to do is to write to the Army Educational Commission and ask for particulars. Text books will be sent him, with instructions as to how the course is to be followed. A special correspondence course in business methods, bookkeeping and the like will be offered, with W. H. Lough of the Business Training Corporation of New York in charge.

Rain Handicaps Rochefort

Rain Handicaps Rochefort
The rivalry between the Bordeaux
camps still keeps up, and first honors
for the week concluded went to the
825th Company, Lt. E. G. West commanding. The people in the city of
Bordeaux are much interested and
watch the scoreboards telling of the contest's progress. Lt. Col. Collis has arranged a party at one of the Bordeaux
theaters for the 25 stevedores who make
the best record for five consecutive days.
At this show the commanding general
of the Base Section, Brig. Gen. Walsh.

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GAMAGE'S

MILITARY OUTFITTERS TO THE ALLIES



and the dock officers will be present, but the 25 stevedores will be given the from row seats.

Inchefort continues to plug along, although she was handicupped considerably during the past week by rain. Nobely is in the least downhearted. Col. Kelley has been dividing his time between Rochefort and La Pallice urging the gang on, and he figures that, while two ports are smaller than some of the others in the race, the chances of rome of them—he plays no favorites—using out are just as good. The two are running a pretty race of their own. St. Nazaire, though the tail-ender this week, knows no let-up in its entransformed into an embarkation central than the season should be also be a supported by the contest officer there, knows that even the best team is bound to have a midstan or a bit unoptimistic.

Nantes Takes Crack at Brest

Nantes Takes Crack at Brest

Mantes Takes Crack at Brest

Music is one of the main features of
St. Nazaire's booming of the race. Six
bands are employed daily, two performing on the docks at noon, two at supper
time, and two at midnight. The little
port at the mouth of the Loire never
heard such a volume of melody in its
life. The famous negro band is on the
Joh, and so is the Stevedore quartet,
which sings popular airs around the
ships sides as the men toss the boxes.
The French priests are featuring the
contest in the churches of the town and
urging their parishioners to support and
cheer the Yanks on. The mass meetings
are still on at Camp 4. and Col. Goodwayi's men have been foregoing wellearned rest and nights on pass to attend
them.

earned rest and nights on pass to attend them.

Nantes, which is farther inland than Brest, claims that Brest has been bogging all the shipping that comes along and unloading it before its crowd can get a crack at it. Romen, as judged by last week's reports, is everlostingly on the job, as are Havre and Marseilles. Each one of them swears that by the time the President comes around on his inspection trip—as the chances are he will—it will have the weekly awarded pennant flying out on the breeze to greet him.

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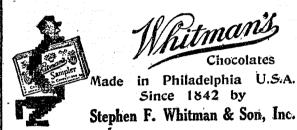
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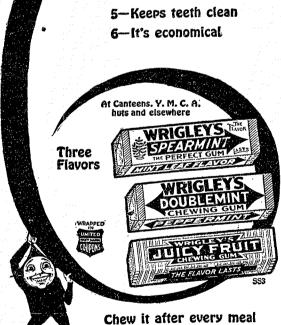




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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1918.

on that day, undistraight by the anxie-ties and dreads that filled their minds a scant year ago, and looking forward with hope and joy to the day of our proud return. They will have our gifts, our messages of love and cheer to tide them over until our actual homecoming, now at least within sight. "And their joy no man shall take from them."

shall take from them."

It is going to be a merry Christmas all around—the merriest and best until the one that's coming next year, when Sock, 1. Heavy, issue, will make its appearance by the chimneys of about 2,000,000 American home.

THE DAYS THAT ARE COMING

As for the future, we know that the nation that has asked us to come across the seas and fight the battle there, which we have, again expects great things from us, and these great things will be judged only so far as we maintain our self-respect and only so far as we try to rise to those ideals with which the nation has fed us since our early infancy.

'We must be honorable and true and

self-restrained and noble.
"We go back not to an old order, be "We go back not to an oid order, occause the old order has passed away. We go back to the home land to make all things new, not merely living according to principles which controlled society in past days, but to bring new power to those principles and establish a new era in the economic world, social world and articiates and the second order.

THE GOB'S PART

The American sailors in European waters, and the sailors of the other navies of the Allies, are getting a lot of satisfac-tion out of the surrender of the German navy. However, there is the rankling fact that the surrender was a peaceable one not directly compelled by their force of

In the days to come, when we are talk-ing it over, it is probable that a lot of dialogue something like this are going

dialogues something like this are going to take place:
Ex-Soldier: Picle, you fellows didn't win the war. We licked the German army, and that forced the German may to surrender.
Ex-Saldier: Well, you couldn't have licked the German army if we hadn't starved it out.
Whereupon, the discussion will be on the verge of that hopeless argument, Who won the war?
We cloud like to remark again that

on the war? We should like to remark again that

We should like to remark again that no individual nation, person, act or or ganization won the war; that the cooperation of them all did it.

And we should like to say of the sailors that, even though they were denied the "big battle," their service was "active" enough to have satisfied the most of us. If we had to choose, for instance, between the first line trenches and the little destroyers that escorted 2,000,000 soldiers into port with a loss of 300, we would say. Verified.

stroyers that escorted 2,000,000 soldiers into port with a loss of 300, we would say, "Give us the trenches."

The gob who patrolled the sea in a chaser that "didn't get torpedoed because it didn't hit the water often enough" is, at stomach, a better man than we are.

the Belgian "arising from his tomb, has reconquered by his courage his name, his rights and his flag," we of the Allies who have known and watched him, and through doing so have grown to love and revere him, stand with bared and bowed heads in honor of Cardinal Mereier.

Truly he was and is, as the poet said:

One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward.

Never doubted clouds would break,

Never doubted clouds would break,

Never dreamed, the right were worsted, wrong would triumph,

Held we fall to rise, are baffled to flight better, sleep to wake.

strode roughshod over his country, when the whole world stood aghast at the enormthe whole world stood aghast at the enorming the whole world stood aghast at the enorming the first to be lifted in righteous, indiging the first to be lifted in righteous, indiging the consequences to himself. For more than consequences to himself. For more than cyc: and, behold, a beam is in thine own consequences to himself. For more than leve; and, behold, a beam is in thine own four long and weary years he has been in leve!

the best sense of the word, a pastor to his people, the comforter of his flock, ready out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou and willing to lay down his life for them if see clearly to east out the mote out of the conquerors made that the price of his thy brother's eye.

The Stars and Stripes zeal in their behalf. With strong and comforting words he has been taned his no comforting words he has heartened his na-tion's soldiers and the armies of its be-frienders, telling them that those who lost their lives in combating the mouster would find them again, that by dying they would be saved.

A great priest, a great patriot, a great Christian—above all, a great soul is he; such a man as all the Allies, regardless of race or creed, delight to honor, and are better in mind and spirit for having honored—Mercier of Belgium.

THE WISE ONES

In these days of mild anticipation of getting back to the States, of speculating on whether or not the Government is going to charge us for all the equipment we are shy, or wondering if the boss will make good on his "same old job back after the

CHRISTMAS, 1918

Whether spent in Germany, France or the United States, this Christmas to come is going to be the most joyous in the memory of the present day generation of Americans. The festival celebrating the coming of the Prince of Peace will take on a new significance, because the Prince of Peace has at last come into His own, and the mighty edifice of civilization that bears His name has, after four long years, proved that it can and will endure and that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Those of us who cannot be at our own fireside this Christmas will not grieve at the wise one sare laying away a support that day, undistraught by the anxieties and dreads that filled their minds a last to going to be the most joyous in the memory of the prince of Peace will take to make the propole at home will be with us in spirit on that day, undistraught by the anxieties and dreads that filled their minds a last of returning soldiers.

A hundred dollars or so is going to mean a lot to a lot of returning soldiers who began saving in time.

FROM AN AMERICAN MOTHER

On November 11, the day that the armistice was signed, an American mother wrote the following letter to her son in France. It is but one of many such now being received in the A.E.F. Here it is: My very dear boy: The days we have longed and prayed for are here, the days of peace—and I for one do not realize it. There must be millions of us who wake with the old, old horror still heavy on our hearts, and will for many days to come, but I mustn't "fall down," as you would say.

heavy on our hearts, and will for many days to come, but I mustr' 'fall down,' as you would say.

When we think of what the young, untried, boylish, buoyant Army of ours has done our heads go those every man of you the tender pride the country holds for our boys and how we long to see and know and hear tales of the wonderful Tomnies and pollus and Aussies and all the rest of those you have known and billeted and bunked and buddled with since we last twisted a goodby smile out of our reluctant features.

You speak of the anniversary of the day you left, and went out where our arms could no longer enfold you, and when we suffered not only all the perils and dangers you met, but all that had ever heen told or written. But—peace has come! What a Christmas this will be for everybody parties some thy clip the perils and fire side. I shall forget—no, never forget, but cover up all this last year's agony and hear young, happy, exultant voices and laughter, and know that Youth has come into its kingdom again.

God bless my son, alsove them all, for all his brave, stendfast confidence that this day would come, as it has come!

"YANKS"

"'As this war has attained, at last, the making of the world safe for Democracy, so must you and I come back and make Democracy safe for the world."

That we will. Bishop Brent; and thank you for the worlds with which you, as Senior Chaplain of the A.E.P., have thus contined the duty that lies before us as citizens of the New America.

"YANKS"

While we had hoped to make the first deliveries of "Yanks," the book of A.E.F. STARS AND STRIPES, by November 15, certain unforescen circumstances, such as a formidable document signed on the dotted line by a number of Germain cemissaries and the celebrations consequent thereupon, coupled with the difficulties attendant or certain unforced. emissaries and the celebrations consequent thereupon, coupled with the difficulties at-tendant on getting a book out on time by a Yankee editor whose knowledge of French would hardly qualify him for acceptance by the Forty Immortals, prevented, un-fortunately, the issuance of the precious volume until the day before Thanksgiv-ing.

Now, however, we are going strong, with the first edition all bespoken, and the second, or Victory Edition, proudly slip-

ping down the ways.

There will be more editions to follow There will be more editions to follow, to judge from the way our kind and admiring friends are sandbagging, sniping and grenading us in order to obtain copies to send home as a keepsake of the war. Just give us a little time in which to negotiate, through the medium of three interpreters, the delivery of more copies, and a little more time before we can put the official "bon à tirer" on the revised proofs for the later editions, and a little more time to shake hands with our French printing compatriots, and we'll kick printing compatriots, and we'll kick through with all the "Yanks" you de-

THE LAST ACT

The war is ending like a melodrama. There were some who feared for it the dread conclusion of a tragedy. There were some who, in the anxious days of Verdun and again last May, thought that the Germans would win the war; that they who had drawn the sword would not perish by the sword. To have thought that was—well, it was something like

TO THE CARDINAL

At the moment when the Belgian bands, leading the rejoicing columns of troops back into their homeland, are sounding forth that great anthem which tells how the Belgian "arising from his towls have villain has elected."

At the moment when the Belgian bands, leading the rejoicing as few playwrights would dare to indulge in. See how virtue is rewarded and villain put down. See how the chief willain has elected. curses) while the gallery hissed. And now, from the left wing and from the right, through the center door fancy and right, through the center door laney and from around behind the back drop, do we detect the entrance of all the principal characters, assembling before the foot-lights for the last fine blast from the orchestra and the fall of the final curtain?

FOR FRANCE'S CRITICS

Never doubted clouds would break, Never dreamed, the 'right were worsted, wrons, would triumph, Held we fall to rise, are bassed to sight better, as leep to wake.

In the days when the hosts of darkness, trode roughshod over his country, when he whole world stood aghast at the enormity of the German erime, his voice was the first to be lifted in righteous, indigent the world world stood aghast at the enormity of the German erime, his voice was the first to be lifted in righteous, indigent the world world with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye met, it shall be measured to you again, and why beholdest thou the mote that is in thine own eye?

Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, between the first to be lifted in righteous, indigent.

The Army's Poets

ANSWER!

Did you give of your best to this Army, old boy, Out of all that you had? Did you do, then, the things you were given to do Without even a murmur, my lad?

Did you white like a pup when the order was hard.
And going rougher than hell?
Can you hold up your head with the rest of the burch?
For your Best is your All—and it's well.

You may not have so fancied that job you wer

on...

on...

may have been a missit;
But if, of your store, you gave them the best,
If you did that, thank God, it's your bit.
Lt. E. I. R.

ON THE MEUSE

How happy is tonight— When all thy hills Rest from the buffeting of years of strife.

How happy is tonight—
When all thy dead
Rest in the victory they have bought with life!

How happy is tonight—
When all the world,
Freed from the agony and threat of war,
Rests for a morrow—peaceful evermore,
HARRY C. BATES, let Lt., 304th Am. Th.
Nov. 11, 1918.

MOONBEAMS

Ah, pale white moon, that shines so bright for me Carry a message far o'er the rolling sea To one who's waiting, vaiting for the Dawn That from this turmoil in laughter shall be born

Say all is well, and that my heart with longing Walts for the day, when, all the world a-songin Glad meetings only, tears all brushed away, Everyone smiling, hearts will all be gay.

And pale, white moonbeams, tell her to be strong Love's adoration—that's my only song. Though days be dreary, nights be long and lone When it is all over, our joy will atone.

BELGIUM'S DESTROYED ART ere lieth Beauty in the Belgian gate, one to her death by you distempered host: re in the dust of slaughter have men lost loved form, child of the pregnant weight centuries, born of no sudden fate, ti like a bube with travail and great cost ought in the world, nourished amid the find flame of Time and reared to ripe estate.

And shall the Butcher pay? Ay, even now The bloody cleavor from his hands we wrenct fool shall he give and the labor of his days. Een though he sorrow in his time, and bow in pentience, still shall he bear the stench of his own murder while he fully pays! H. T.

THE END OF YOUTH n northern France my soldier lover lies, ty soldier lover, with his clear boy's eyes, and with his smile, so brave, so sweet, so

He heard the call of Death on Honor's field, And answered: "Here!" his soul to service scaled High-hearted at the pledge Truth had revealed.

I glory that he lived and had his share Of that great glory, given those who dare Give all for Freedom—but I care! I care!

What of the promise of his youth and mine? What of our home and hopes of love's design? What of the lonely years in long, long line? VINGINIA A. G. NELSON, Y.M.C.A., A.E.F.

"BY THEIR FRUIT"

"By THEIR FRUIT"

(Dedicated to Lleut. A. P. B.)

The said the soldier bears a savage heart—
Ah, no; too oft the khaki blouse conceals
A gentle heart that only strife reveals
As oldsing inid life's game a noble pat;
As oldsing inid life's game a noble pat;
Will often throb a breast with friendship rife
For all humanity—the brutish strife
Lunble quite to taint his spirit fair.
For here, amid the army of the free,
The soldier yearns not for the steel or gun,
Save that thereby the play'll be rightly won
And make the world free for humanity.
The said the soldier's but at heart a brute?
Judge him according to his deeds and fruit.
FRA Guido, F.A.

THE GHOST

(The soldler speaks)
With unbound hair, in gown of white,
On bare and silent feet,
She came to me again last night—
My vision strangely sweet.

She seemed to ask a gift of me With all her lovely charms. What did she hold so carefully Within her bended arms?

Her eyes again made tender plea:
They rob me of all rest!
Would I could understand and see
What lay against her breast.
Canoling Giltinan,
Chief Surgeon's Office

I LOVE YOU, DEAR

I love you, dear.
I did not know until I came
So far away. Perhaps the flame
Of war has taught me that
I love you, dear.

You are so near.

I see you in the clouds and trees.
Your voice I hear—the whispering breeze
Reminds me, and the song of birds,
That you are near.

I need you, dear.
The days are long and I am shy,
But unafraid, for you are nigh.
I thrill, light-hearted, for I know
I need you dear.

WHILE GLOWS ONE STAR While glows one lone, bright In night-veiled sky, Hearts will not want in faith, Dreams will not die.

While blooms a lone red rose 'Mid thistle and weed, The soul will wake to song, And noble deed.

And while 'mid hosts of slaves One heart is free. Celestial tunes will cleave the sky With paens of liberty. Fra Guido, F.A.

LITTLE KID OF FRANCE
Little kid of France.
With your bashful glance.
Somber eyes askance.
Standing in the door;
Come, be rogulish, wily,
Stretch your hand, if shyly,
Be a trifle smiley,
If there is a war.

Little kid of France,
With your funny pants,
Dare to take a chance,
Come and get a sou,
Please don't be so chary,
Wide-eyed and so starey,
Though we're strange and scarey,
We are strong for Sou,
John Please Roches, Lt. Q.M.C.

DAVE HORNSTEIN

(The Marne, July 26, 1918)
pon the river's bank you marched to death,
That Liberty forevermore might live,
nd when that ravaged goddess gasped for breat
You gave her freely all you had to give.

The soil is richer for your lying there;
The air is sweeter for the breath you brought.
Though dim your eyes, yet see you not how fair
And peaceful flows the river where you fought?

Sleep on, oh, comrade; yours a holy sleep, And meeting God at last, your journeys ccase Our task to travei on and sacred keep The memories of your bid to bring us peace. ARTHUR MORRIS, A.E.F.

RHEIMS



REBUKED

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

We are all in a certain Base Hospital for obvious reasons. We are all of and from fighting units of the A.E.F. We have all been in France long enough to wear at least one, and some of us two service chevrons.

The reason of this epistle, dear editor, is the column a certain newspaper over here is, and has been conducting in regard to "Which Best, American or French Girls?" Before we go further, let us state that we, one and all, hold the highest possible regard for both American and French girls.

But—we do not feel that we can respect our fellow members of the A.E.F. (including officers) who have contributed to the aforementioned column. As it helps fill up space for the paper conducting it, suffice to say that our estimates of that paper is decidedly small, and let it pass.

However, we consider it on a basis with enemy propaganda. We consider it an insult to both American and French girls. Resides this, it is plainly to be seen that some of our fellow members of the A.E.F. (including some officers) have taken this small means of publishing their petty grievances against certain girls of their acquaintance of either nationality.

We are rather plainly spoken in this letter, but even then it does not do justice to our feelings. We hope you, the editor of THE.

mationality.

We are rather plainly spoken in this letter, but even then it does not do justice to our feelings. We hope you, the editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES, will not be adverse

Respectfully yours,
Sgt. D. B. Grego, Inf.
Cotp. E. A. Reeves, 6th Marines,
Pt. Louis C. Linn, U.S.M.C.
Cotp C. D. Roeinson, M.G. Bn.
ISAAC C. Price, F.A.
G. J. CLINE, S.C.

REFERRED TO G.H.Q.

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

To the Editor of THIE STARS AND STRIPES:

Now that the big show is over (or at least we hope it is), what are the powers that be going to do for the casual doughby?

I mean the fellow who has been up on the lines, wounded, sent to a hospital, evacuated, pushed on further to a casual depot and finally "detained" somewhere in France doing odd jobs.

Is he ever going to get his pay? I and my buddles have anywhere from six to ten months! are coming at lawe only received St. Grance

is no ever going to not as a local probability and coming. I have only received 86 francs since July 4, 1918, and I am one of the lucky ones among our little troupe of wandering casuals. So much for the financial end.

Now, nearly every doughboy from the time he landed in France has done nothing but drill, drill, drill, and then fight fight. I and my pals have gone through all of this until interrupted by a trip to a base hospital. Don't any one misunderstand me and think

until interrupted by a trip to a base hospital. Don't any one misunderstand me and think I'm an I.W.W. or something like that. All that I and my pals have gone through is sacred duty and we're proud we had the chance to give our all for our country and all we're registering he kiek for is to get in on some of the velvet that has been manifest in some sections of the A.E.F.

While in the hospital, I saw a corps man go off to Paris on his third seven days leave; he's been over here ten months. At the casual depot an attache weat on his second pass in seven months. Here at this post the lold timers are preparing for their excursion. I ask, how do they get that way? Where do we casuals, and the thousands like us, come in?

We've been "up and at 'em," dodged G.I. cans and potato mashers and still don't get any mail, pay, or a most divine pass. That S.O.I. in soldier certainly makes itself known in my boarding house.

Oh, ves! Lest I forcet, are us and co. ever

S.O.L. in soldier certainly makes itself known in my boarding house.

Oh, yes! Lest I forget, are us and co. ever coing to get a chance to relax and have a little fun? Go to Parls or some of the leave areas we see only in the newspapers? It certainly gets your goat to hear the other fellow telling you about the good time he has? had here or there while on pass.

Yos, I agree with the wise guy who advises to hit up the old man so often until he gives you a pass to get rid of you. But where is the money? Why can't the people who guard the service records snap out of it? Is there

any excuse for a man not being paid off in

any excuse for a bain and being the months?

I hope something will be done in the near future to give our kind at least an even break. I had the hopes of sending home some souvenirs for Christinas, but the way things look to date, all I can do is to say Merry Christinas. I hope you will advocate something to help us fellows enjoy. life once more hing to help us fellows enjoy. It contempts.

WORK FOR G-2

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: I noticed in your issue of November 15 the little article headed "ANSWER," in which

little article headed "ANSWER," in which there seems to be some doubt as to who put the S.O.L in soldier.

It's true this is a moot question which all of us would be glad to have solved, but in order to get to the root of it we would be obliged to delve deeper into the leaves of history than the rule of perpetuities would allow.

What is worrying us more than anything else is, "Who put the HEL(L) in Wilhelm?"

We know who put the "IL(L)" in Wilhelm. No one will dispute that.

Suggest that G-2 get on the job.

HENRY M. FOWLER.

WE PASS THE BUCK

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

We have been much interested to read in our paper the accounts of the work of the American Army in the region of the Mense River. We entered that campaign the night the push started, September 25, or, rather, in the early morning of the 26th and we were in it for more than 30 days of the roughest kind of work.

Nobody's looking for any credit or bouquets or any of that stuff. The job was there to do, and the 33rd did it, and did it well, at that, but it kind of gets your goat after what we went through up there north of Bethincourt and around Consevoye to pick up your interesting account and read that the boys from Ohio, Texas, Maryland, Virginia, and so forth were in it, and never a word about the boys of the 33rd from Illinois. What do you say?

This makes my second letter to THE STARS AND STRIPES. The first was on the subject of the golden stripe a little argument—and with the able assistance of the next issue of your paper, in which you devoted beaucoup space to the letter written and the answer thereto, I was able to gain a positive victory over the enemy back there at the base hospital. I am sure you will be just as anxious to do justice to the really fine work the boys of this division did in the Meuse campaign.

Richard H. Gueller, Sgt., 33rd Div.

selves we must pass the buck on this omission to the authority at corps headquarters who did not include the 33rd Division in the list of "those present" furnished us.—Enron. J

OLD WORLD RELATIVES

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Now that the war has been practically concluded, may we expect that the government will make arrangements to give permission to soldiers having relatives on this side of the water to visit them before returning to the States? It know that many, including myself, will be highly disappointed if we do not have this opportunity while here.

PVT. I. WAGLE.

A LONE YANK

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: While going through a French hospital in Lyon some time ago, I ran across a poor, lone usgro soldier who had been wounded and sent there for treatment—the only American in the large ward in which I found him. Over his bed, on the bottom of a soap box, scrawled in heavy, black pencil, appeared these words: "English spoken here."

Thos. B. Shine, Capt. Q.M.C.

Thos. B. Shine, Capt. Q.M.C.

A KID DOUGHBOY

Po the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
I have just come out of a hospital, having
been wounded at Belleau Wood in July. When
I was in the hospital I looked in all the copies
of THE STARS AND STRIPES in the lists
of the D.S.C. awards for the name of a little
of the D.S.C. awards for the name of a little
chap by the name of Dowling. All I know
about him is that his name is Dowling and
that he belongs to the 104th Infantry, 26th
Division.

Ho is only a kid, but he seared my life and

that he belongs to the 104th Infantry, 26th Division.

He is only a kid, but he saved my life and some of the other fellows' lives, too, when he was wounded and to the same ambulance with us. I am an old timer, serving my fifth enlistment. I was in Cuba in '98 with the flegular Army, but I have never seen a kid with as much sand as this lad, and I want to see him go home with the credit coming to him for what he did up in the Château-Thierry drive.

see him go house with the credit coming to him for what he did up in the Château-Thierry drive.

On the way to a dressing station, our ambulance was struck and knocked off the road by a shell and the kid was wounded again, but he got out with another fellow and put the wounded driver in his place, and then the kid drove that damn ambulance into another road where there weren't any shells landing and kept the car going until he fainted dead away. We stayed there until another ambulance came along and changed into it and so reached the hospital. The lad was badly wounded, the gamest kid I 'ever say. If he had not got us out, we would all have been killed. After a while, he went to a different hospital and we didn't see him any more.

I am mighty thankful I am alive, and I would like to see the kid again. I hope you will do what you can to let the fellows in the A.E.F. know what kind of youngsters we've got in the service. I 'think the lad should get a cross; I hope you can find him and make the kid happy.

From an old timer who wants to see the young lads that larve got the goods in them get what's coming to them.

AMERIOUES

AMERIQUES

AMERIQUES

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

Being a member of a notorique band of stove pipe artists and entitled to a Croix de Guerre des Embusqués, I feel I need no further introduction and am certain you will grant me sufficient space for the publication of this little idea of mine concerning a fitting name for the entire A. E. F.

Nicknames seem to be attached, as a rule, by chance, and herotfore the A.E.F. has had many, none of which has been entirely satisfactory, judging from complaints. THE STARS AND STRIPES backed up the name Yanks, which in a way fits all right, but still it hardly fills the bill, inasmuch as we have always applied this term to soldiers of the northeastern States. The A.E.F. being composed of soldiers from every town, county and State of the most cosmopolitan country in the world, it seems to me that it should have a name befitting this particular occasion, a name that, unlike the overseas cap, will not be a copy or a hand-me-down.

You will no doubt agree with me that all members of the A.E.F., regardless of rank, are equal representatives of the grandest country on earth, America. Therefore, I suggest to you the French word "Amérique," so instead of saying the Yanks did this or that

nembers of the A.E.F., regardless of rank, tre equal representatives of the grandest country on earth, America. Therefore, I sug-gest to you the French word "Amérique," so natead of saying the Yanks did this or that, just say the Amériques did it. W. B. Murrhy, Pyt., 13th Engrs. (Ry.).

DEMOBILIZATION

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
To help along the problem of demobilization of the A.E.F., it would be advisable, in
my opinion, to ascertain the number of men
who would prefer to be discharged from the
service while in France.

I have reference to those American soldiers
of foreign birth who have relatives and interests on this side of the ocean and are willing
to remain here for some time.

If provisions are made to care for such
cases, it would bring a legitimate joy to many
good soldiers, lighten the heavy burden of
transportation and curtail the Government's
expenses.

Pvt. Leonardo Acchiardi, 304th San. Tr.

AMERICA IN GERMANY

II—Coblence

Coblence, the principal town on the left bank of the Rhine to be occupied by the American Third Army, lies at the junction of the Rhine and the Moselle, the latter being by now almost as familinto the Germany-bound Yanks as the Mississippi or the Missouri. In peace times Collence had a population of about 50,000, and the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which lies Just across the river, is capable of housing a garrison of 100,000 men

capable of housing a garrison of 100,000 men

The city is suitated on a sort of triangular peninsula, formed by the junction of the two streams. In the early days of the Roman Army of Occupation, not much store was set by the site, and instead of being elevated to the dignity of a "eastrum," camp, or "oppidum," town, Coblence was merely a posting station on the Rhine Road. "Ad Confinentes," or "at the confluence," it was called, which the latter Germanic tribes shortened and roughenced, as is the way shortened and roughened, as is the way with things Germanized, into Koblentz.

with things Germanized, into Koblentz. or Coblence.
Coblence, then, is—or rather was—the capital of the province of Ithenish Pruscia, the seat of both the civil and military authorities for that district. In addition to the great garrison across the river, the town itself furnished quarters for 5,000 troops. Bounded on the north and east by the two rivers, it is encircled on the south and west by a chain of strong forts, of which the most important are Fort Alexander and Fort Constantine.

Many Times Beseiged

Many Times Beseifed

In the days when German overseas trade amounted to something, Coblence was an important wine center, being the sent of large champagne manufacturies. As one of its German chroniclers plously puts it, "most of this is exported to England and the British colonies." Down to the establishment of the federation of Rhenish towns, considerably before the Thirty Years' War, Coblence's commercial importance was practically nil.

before the Thirty Years' War, Coblence's commercial importance was practically nil.

The Thirty Years' War saw the city alternately beseiged and garrisoned by the Swedish, French and Prussian troops. In 1688 although the town was nearly destroyed by the French cannonade, Marshal Bouillers was compelled to retreat without being able to force an entry. During the German occupation it became the seat of the Elector of Treves, but after the rise of the French republic and the defeat of the Prussian army at Valmy Coblence—spelled that way listead of the German way—was officially pronounced the capital of the department of Meurithe and Moselle.

Thus it remained through the Napoleonic wars, the Little Corporal himself visiting it in 1804 with his spouse Josephine, and again on his way through to Russia. The Kussian campaign blowing up, the French forces were compelled, on January 1, 1814, to evacuate the town, which then became Prussian. Thus it remained until early this week.

Birthplace of Metternich

Birthplace of Metternich

Birthplace of Metternich

Besides being fought over by many nations. Coblence has one particular claim to fame for having introduced to the world Prince von Metternich of Austria, next to Bismarck perhaps the greatest trouble-maker of the whole nine-teenth century. That famous, or rather infamous diplomat, author of the remark, among others, that "Italy was only a geographical expression," first saw the light of day in Colbence in 1773 in the Metternicher Hof, which building is still one of the sights of the town. Over the hills two and a built miles west is the village of Metternich, his family's sent.

the village of Metternich, his family's sent.

An earlier von Metternich, the Elector Lothar, formed the Roman Catholic League at Coblence in 1609, for the city, like Cologne, is overwhelmingly Catholic, and always has been. Of its churches, perhaps the most interesting to the American Army is the Carmelitenkirche, which was the German garrison's own place of worship.

There in the choir are set forth, clustered around the picture of the Virgin, the representatives of the nathon saints of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers—Sts. Maurice, George, Barbara and Joseph respectively, all oliviously named before St. Bertha came into reign. Another and perhaps more handsome church is that of St. Castor, founded as far back as \$36, with its four picturesque towers that form one of the most striking landmarks as one approaches Coblence from the Rhine side.

Over the Hills Is Ems

Over the Hills is Ems

Over the hills to the east of Coblence is Ems, the famous watering—place, famous also for the "Ems telegram," from Emperor William 1, doctored by Bismarck in order to leave France no choice but to go to war in 1870. There is another remembrance of 1870 on the plateau of Karthause, to the west of the town, where 10,000 French prisoners were quartered pending the signing of the last Treaty of Versailles. Further to the north, beyond the Moselle, lies another point of interest for lovers of France, a blunted pyramid of lava erected in memory of General Marceau, who fell at Altenkirchen in 1796. The inscription upon it tells how the general was "a soldier at 16, a general at 22 years," but it tells nothing of his blockade of Ehrenbreitstein in 1795. However, there is near by another monument to the famous General Hoche, who held "the Gibraltar of the Rhine" until the peace of Leoben.

the Gibraitar or the name that he peace of Leoben.
Ehrenbreitstein, directly cross the river, will undoubtedly be within the ground to be held by the Americans on the right bank of the Rhine. This fortness, which rises to a peak 380 feet above the river and 573 feet above sea level, is inaccessible on three sides and connected with the neighboring neights only from the north. Deep wells dug into the side of the hills are said to assure the occupying garrison of its water supply for three whole years.

Thrice Captured

HENRY'S PAL TO HENRY

PROVING THAT WHEN YOU GO WITH THE ARMY TO LUXEMBURG, YOU LEARN SOMETHING



"He nearly fell out of his chair laughing."

Well so long Henry, S. T. B.
P. S. Buck has just lokated his unkle.
He is the guy who sweeps out down at the casino after the dance. Buck found him a German girl down there to.

TURN 'EM IN CLEAN

All organizations of the A.E.F. ordered to turn in arms or equipment of
any kind will be responsible that each
article is clean, that it is put in the
best possible condition, and that it is
properly prepared for storage, it is provided G.O. 212. An inspector from
the next higher unit will inspect the
articles to see that this has been comnited with.

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You'll be interested in this edi-

"News from Paris is to the effect that skirts are to be higher. And what Paris does all Allied femi-

ninity will do, as a matter of course. Domestic fashion notes regarding men's clothes indicate that they will generally be worr

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torial item clipped from the New

York World:-

longer."

Somewhere in Belgium, Nov. 19, 1918, so has Buck. We are going out to a swell Begates Heindrick: Wass ist dass Henry. I bet you don't' 'kn'o'w'.' That is German for kis ker say.

Well Mark Lange Lange healthy some s German for his her say.

Well Henry I am sure having som

experience in this old war. Our outfit s going to Germany as the army of occupation. We are in Belgium now which that very far from Germany. Luxenourg is where we are headed for on bourg is where we are headed for on the map and I got my old gun and a couple of hand grenades in my hip pocket so if they start anything I'll be ready to protekt myself. Luxembourg is a tough place I guess considering all them processians that come from just the other side of there. I bet I and Buck will have to take turns about sleeping or somebody will come along and bean one of us.

or somebody will come along and bean one of us.

But at that Henry I am learning to parley some German just the same so I can tell them Luxembourg tuffts where to head In at. If you don't think so just listen to this. Trinkwasser diegeckeller Nach Coblemz ortskommandatur achtungfeldbahn verbotten sehr gut. Ain't that good for just reading the signs along the road for 3 days.

Of course Buck is learning me some German to bekause he parleys it pritty good. His old man come from Germany you know. Buck don't remember from what part he come but he is German all rite.

what part he come but he is German all rite.

Well Henry of course Luxembourg ain't never been at war with us but it's nearly the same bekause they let the Germans pass over their country and their army set round and played kraps, or something while they did it. I don't see why the ugly old dutchess didn't order her army out to stop the German army like the Belgians did. She must be a grand dutchess all rite to let them huns come across her country. Look how casy the Belgian army stopped the huns for a few days till the French could get their army together to meet them. The Luxembourg army could even of kept them from going into Belgiam before they did

them from going into Beigium betoer they did
Well Henry we are billeted at a Belgian farm house tonite. Buck and me is sleeping where a German was sleeping not over 10 hours ago. The bed is so fresh I can smell limberger yet. But I guess it will take something stronger than that to keep his legs moving to ward Germany. We come 23 kilometers today Henry.

odny Henry I will write a letter from today item,.

Well Henry I will write.

Luxy as soon as I get there.

So long Henry
S. T. B.

So long Henry
S. T. B.

Lauxembourg, Nov. 21, 1918.

Dear Heindrick: Well Henry we are here and I guess my old gat and them hand grenades will never be used any if I have to use them Henry. I been looking all afternoon for a place to put them when somebody ain't looking.

Henry Luxy is sure enough not German. I don't know whether it is most French or American but there is a awful lot of both here. The stores and windows and everything in the windows is just like at home. Everywhere you go there is American signs and American flags.

Henry when we marched through town it was even better than that morning when our co. marched off to war the first time. There was people lined up on all sides of the streets and overybody was throwing flowers at us and talking American. Besides speaking French and German and American there is another language here to that sounds like opening a bully beef can with a dull old bayonet and they spoke that to us to.

But Henry I have diskovered a army which you could be the general to without even hurting anybodys feelings but your own. And I guess if I had of went to school a little longer I could maybe be one of your captains or something.

I never did know Henry why it was that the Luxembourg army didn't try and stop the Germans from marching across their country. But I know now Henry. The Luxembourg army has got just as many men in it as our co. had after our top kicked the bucket that time with the nemonia. There is 249 inkluding generals and sekund looks.

Henry I would sure hate to have to belong to it. Just think how many times a guy would have to be on K.P. and on guard in a year in a army like that. And I bet the O.D. gets tired of his job all rite.

Henry there is one thing though I bet which would seem awful nice. If you wanted to get a discharge or something you woulds't die or something while you was waiting for it bekause the general wouldn't be very far off like be is in our army.

wouldn't be very far off like be is in our army.

I bet this army has got a whole warehouse fuil of red tape which it ain't used. Our army ought to buy it now so they could get it cheap because they will have to use a lot of it getting us birds mustered out pritty soon.

Yes Henry when we got into Luxy the whole Luxembourg army was lined up to receive us and every man was present but a couple of sekund loots that had a pull with the general or something and got off so they could bum around town with stray pvts. of the U. S. army. There was 2 other buck pvts. of the Luxembourg army which was on sick call but the old doe. I guess was in a hurry and wanted to be in the parade and marked them dody so they had to get in it to.

Henry the dutchess of Luxy who they Thrice Captured

Despite its seeming impregnability, it has been thrice captured and held. In 1031 the French obtained it, through the treachery of the Elector Philip Christopher. In 1037, back in the days of Louis XiV, the German imperial general, Johann von Werth, invested it, and starved out the French Garrison. After Hoche's conquest of it in 1709, the fortifications were dismantied by virtue of the Peace of Lunville in 1801.

So great store did Prussia set by Ehrenbreitstein, however, that in 1870 she forced France to pay 15,000,000 francs for the express purpose of restoring it, later adding to that many marks of her own

More peaceful recollections of the place are furnished by recalling that the poet Goethe, in 1774, visited the that, or little village at the bottom of the fortess promontory, to see his friend M. de la Roche, then chancellor of the electorate of Trèves. The locality was also loved of the Grand Duchess Louisa of Baden, as the Louisenthurm, or tower of Louisa, to the south of the fortress proper, bears evidence.

G.H.Q. FIGHTS RUM IN GENERAL ORDER

Steady, Men; Open Ranks for Breath Inspection -Herch!

Old John Alcoholism, gasping his last gasps in the States after a body blow calculated to put him down and out next July for the "period of demobilization," is on the mat again. This time G.H.Q. takes a few pinches at him in G.O. 213. G.O. 213 calls attention to a circular of instructions recently issued by the French Minister of War which declares that "the consumption of alcohols and alcoholic drink has now become a danger throughout the country," and then goes on to advise C.O.'s how to minimize the danger, insofar as members of the A.E.F. are concerned:

A.E.F. are concerned:

The active assistance of all C.O.'s will be lent to the French authorities in the enforcement of existing French laws. All places, whether regular drinking places or not, and all persons found to be furnishing prohibited drinks to American officers or soldlers, or serving them with drinks outside of the prohibited ours. What is a subject to the prohibited and the prohibited outs. All cases of intoxication of members of the A.E.F. will be investigated immediately upon discovery, with a view to ascertaining the place or persons responsible for supplying the intoxicants, and prompt report will be made thereof to the French authorities. P.S.—I am glad I am invited out be-kause prises of things is fierse here. This a m. I bought some erffs for break-fast and they cost a mark apiece. I guess they thought I was a easy one Henry. be made thereof to the French authorities. All alcoholic liquors are prohibited to soldiers under French law. The sale is permitted only of wine, beer, cider, pear cider and hydromel. American commanding officers are instructed to consult local French authorities as the best means of co-operating in the suppression of the drink evil.

Luxy, Nov. 23, 1918.

Dear: pal Henry: Well Henry Buck and I went to the big dinner that night. Everything was all rite only they had gone and invited a couple of sekund loots who didn't feel just rite belause of us being there. There was a offiser there to from the Luxembourg army. We didn't know he was a closer of course and Buck and me thought he was a corporal or something. Buck ask him which squad he had and he nearly fell out of his chair laughing. Henry he was the commander of the Luxy army.

Nearly every parade I ever seen Henry has had some sailors in it to but there wasn't any in the parade the other day when we come into town. So I asked this general or what ever he was why there wasn't no sailors in it and he said it was because the admiral of the Luxembourg navy lost one of the oar locks and couldn't make the riffic in time. I guess maybe he did all rite because the river is pritty steep in places. But I would of liked to of seen the Luxy navy. I'll bet it is some outfit.

Well Henry we are going up into Germany toot sweet. We will be hanging around the border for a few days I guess from the looks of things and then we will go over as soon as the Germans get out of our way. If it wasn't for this stilly old armistice, I guess we would go anyway.

Well so long Henry,

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BAND SCHOOL CONTINUES

The A.E.F. band school at G.H.Q., organized for the purpose of training bandmasters and preparing them for commissions, and to familiarize American musicians with several musical instruments little used in the United States, will continue in session, despite the fact that, owing to the armistice, no commissions will be granted.

Bandmasters now attending will complete the course and then be given a certificate of eligibility for a commission. The obee, the bassoon and the French horn are the instruments the use of which it is intended to promote.

M.P.'s MULTIPLY

M.P.'s MULTIPLY

The organization of fifty-one new M.P. companies, in addition to those already formed and doing business, is ordered in G.O. 200. Twelve of these companies are for duty in the Intermediate Section, ten for the Advanced Section, the remaining distributed as follows:

Base Section No. 1, 4; Base Section No. 2, 6; Base Section No. 4, 1; Base Section No. 5, 4; Base Section No. 6, 2; Base Section No. 7, 1; Base Section No. 8, 1; District of Paris, 4, and Hq., S.O S., 2.

The companies of M.P.'s organized under G.O. 180, says G.O. 200, will be assigned, one to each division, one to each army corps, and four, organized in one battailon, to each army.

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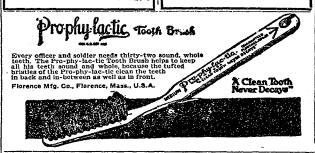
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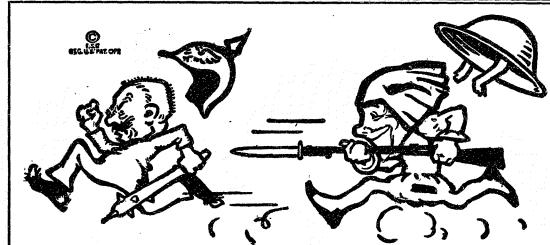
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Black Bread Mixed With Sawdust and Acorn Coffee Their Food

MISTREATMENT FOR SOME FIVE MONTHS A CAPTIVE

See Revolt Start When German Marines Beat Officers and Throw Several in Rhine

Seicheprey prisoners, after seven months in German hands, are returning home.

These Americans, members of the 102nd and 104th Infantry Regiments, 26th Division, captured in the course of the famous attack in the Toul sector on the mornings of April 12 and 20, 1918, tell different stories of their treatment. Among the first five to be released, two declare they were beaten several other Americans held at the same place, Mühlheim, suffered like treatment, they assert.

The other three who were fairnest.

After five and a half months' imprisonment within the German line, Private 1st Class Philip Rosen, runner in the Machine Gun Company of the world back on the mornings of April 12 and 20, 1918, tell different stories of their treatment. Among the first five to be released, two declare they were batter several Other Americans held at the same place, Mühlheim, suffered like treatment, they assert.

The other three who were fairnest.

Mühheim, suffered like treatment, they assert.

The other three, who were fortunate enough to be employed at the Red Cross-Post at Limburg, had no tales of personal brutality to tell, but declare that the other Adlies, as well as the Russians, were handled viciously.

Privates Charles Monson and Richard Brightman, of the 102nd, and Patrick F. Mechan, of the 104th, were the men who worked at the Red Cross Post.

Privates James Goldrick and Leonard Colburn, of the 102nd, were put to work in a wire factory at Mühheim. They said the 187 or so men captured at Selchoppey were scattered all over western Germany.

Attack by Trained Troops

Attack by Trained Troops

The Germans, 15 companies of them, that attacked at Scicheprey were specially trained shock troops. They had no rifles or bayonets, said Monson, depending on revolvers, hand greenades, knives and some kind of electrical bombs. It was the first attack in force against a point of the line held by American troops.

In the Yankee's own trenches the Germans stripped their prisoners of hoots, shoes and overconts, handling troughly all those who resisted, and in one case shooting dead an American who was slow in obeying orders.

rwhy ask me, then?" Monson retorted.

The food for the captives comprised the well-known black bread, plentifully mixed with sawdu-8, sonp, and, on Sundays, coffee (made of georas). Goldrick and Colourn said ribs mean never varied day in and day out. They worked if on the day shift, from 7 a.m. to 5:15 p. m., and if on the night shift, from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. Their captors were not innecessarily crued to them, but did not go our of their way to dilittle favors, either. The Russians were handled worse than dors, their light heing pitful. Monson said.

At Limburg it was the daty of Monson, Brightman and Mechan to sort the Red Cross packages intended for Allied prisoners and attend to their proper distribution. The packages first were factors reduced for Allied prisoners and attend to their proper distribution. The packages first were factors and attend to their proper distribution. As eigarctes and soap were worth their weight in gold in Germany, these articles and blocks of wood substituted. There were cases, too, Monson said, in which some prisoners never received packages, their captors refusing to answer the cards of inquiry sent via Switzerland.

Baths Allowed on Saturdays

Baths Allowed on Saturdays

Carter of the Americans Have Done This."

The Americans Have Done This."

As soon as he was well enough to sit, German officers questioned him. To their support their support of the creation of their supports, he answered them in perfect. German.

"No. 1 am a Russian-American," he told them, having heard from some of site captors from some of them, such lime, the sum and them, having heard from some of site captors from some of them, such lime, the sum and the man and the sum and the lines, the sum of the lines and the sum of the december of the sum of the lines and the sum of the lines of the Americans and the fire the sum of the lines and lines of the Americans and the lines and lines of the Americans and the l

Baths Allowed on Saturdays

Baths Allowed on Saturdays

On Saturdays the men were permitted to botthe, but as there were many prisoners, it was impossible for all to bathe on one day. Many prisoners, to, were covered with sores and vermin, and this made bathing dangerous.

On November S or 9, according to Goldrick, several hundred German marines uppeared suddenly in Mühllieim, attacked the officers, beat many of them and threw several into the Rhine. They then bade the soldiers there to tear the insigning from their uniforms and become "citizens." It was the first concrete evidence the captives had had of the rumors that there had been a great mutiny at Kiel and other cities, and that a revolution had been proclaimed. That same day they were marched to the Mihllehim rathroad station and sent to Limburg, where thousands of other Allied prisoners had been congregated. From here they were taken to Metz. At Metz many were ridden two kilometers out of town on trains and then told to "heraus." Others, including Brightman, Goldrick and Colburn, walked to Toul.

The failure of the German's doom, Monson said he was told. The stockade was airtight, the potate crop was a failure, and the mighty air raids of the Allies terrified the Inbaltants of the Singapar suitcase filled to bursting with souvenirs and Red Cross gifts. He had everything from a huge Scotch plaid to a piece of "Terry punk." And, with a broad grin, after crossing the line, he lifted a false bottom from the snitcase, revealing papers, letters, diarles, post cards, propaganda and other flat thin documents that the enemy was not permitting to leave the country.

PVT. PHILIP ROSEN SINGS WAY HOME FROM PRISON CAMP

Yank Runner Owes Life to Captured British Medical Officer

Just the Same He Learned to Talk French Like a Frenchman While in Hun Hands

somes and some kind of electrical bombs. It was the first attack in force against a point of the line held by American proint of the line held by American troops.

In the Yaukee's own trenches the Germans stripped their prisoners of boots, shoes and overcouts, handling roughly all those who resisted, and in one case shooting dead an American who was slow in obeying orders.

From Scicheprey the captives were forced, wounded included, to walk in their stocking feet to Thancourt, where they were herded into a church and the wounded given first aid treatment. From Thinneourt they were taken by train to Conflans. Here the separation process started, the officers there were five or stx—going to the officers' camp, the men themselves being spill up in small groups and distributed over were more and and Brightman were sent to Darmstadt, where they were inoculated. From here Monson, Meeting and Brightman were sent to Milhlieim.

"The Pumping Station"

Conflans was called by the Americans the officers compared to the state of the day, when the officers compared to the diverse answers.

"Why, dann it," exclaimed one German officer to Monson, after several hours of close questiong, "we know more about the American Army than you do."

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"Why, dann it," exclaimed one German officers promise the w

sides.

Rosen personally saw only one instance of out-and-out brutality. He heard of many others, doubtless all true, but he will not talk of any incidents of the facts of which he has not first hand evidence. What he does know is that a French sodder, in a party of prisoners which he accompanded on a water detail in Belgium, famished from the meager black bread and substitute coffee diet accorded the prisoners, stepped out of ranks to will up a raw beet from a field. The guard in charge of the party, standing three or four meters away, fired and shot him in the band and the leg giving as his excuse later that the man had irried to escape.

Neglect and Short Rations

HOW FRITZ DID IT



II. S. Army Official Photograph week he hiked it every day as there was daylight, stopping as

ingain, having started back on the morning of the armistice of his own accord.

Except for five weeks which he passed in a captured French hospital at St. Gilles in the Laon region, he saw no English-speaking people until, after a 200-kilometer hike across Belgium and France, he reached Hirson, above St. Quentin, on November 18.

During the major part of his captivity he was the lone American in a camp of 1,500 French prisoners. As a consideration of the language of his adopted comitty, for he was born in Austria, near the Hungarian boundary, in the vicinity of Budapest, and went to New York when two years old. He is now 22.

When he arrived in Paris and reported to the A.P.M., few people would have suspected that he was an American soddler. From neck to foot he was, to fall intents and purposes, a typical repatriated polin. A heavy black mustache, grown during his captivity, added to the illusion. On his head was a French railroad worker's hat, given him by a kindly clylian as he made his way across the reconquered country.

Bathed and de—yes, he had em. too, and says that all the Germans have them and outfitted all anew in American until form. Private Rosen told the story of his wanderlugs. Here it is:

Nursed by British Colonel

On the night of June 5-6, in the

for it they were paid 30 plening, or a cents, a day.

Hiking it for France

Because of his facility at both French and German, Rosen escaped the hard grind of the prisoners' labor, being employed almost exclusively as interpreter. Through this position he was able to keep in fairly close touch with the way the war was going, because of the German and French papers he was able to pick up and read.

It was by reading one of those German papers, the Kolnische Zeitung's army edition, that, on the morning of November 11, he got wind of the proposed armistice and decided that the time had come to cut loose. Without saying, by your leave to anyone, he started out in broad daylight a little before noon, streaking along the roads and singing to keep his spirits up. The German sign posts along the road he found extremely valuable, and his own hump of locality canabled him to follow in large part the route he had been taken over on his way into Belgium.

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[By Cableto THE STARS AND STRIPES] [BY CARLETO THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA, Dec. 5.—Henry Ford has announced that he will turn his automobile interests over to his son and divide his time between his tractor interests and the publication of a national newspaper. He explained:

"I have definite ideas and ideals that I believe practical for the good of all and I intend giving them to the public without having them garbled, distorted and misrepresented."

The new paper will be published from Dearborn, Mich., where he has taken over a small home paper as the basis for his weekly. Several prominent journalists have been engaged as editors. long as there was daying, stopping as Belgian farmhouses to beg a piece of bread or a drink of water, or to ask per-mission to sleep in a burn overnight, Germans he saw in plenty, but they made no move to stop him. Those with whom he passed a few words, told him they were glad it was all over.

The Cost of a German Smoke
The route that he traveled took in
roughly, the towns and villages of
Champ Boyal, Florence, Sanzeille,
Nieuville, Mariembourg Couvin, Peches,
Bailu, Maquenoise and Hirson, from
which last place he was transported to
St. Quentin and then to Complegae by
camion, thanks to a lift from the men
of S.S.U. 614. At Compeigne he got a
train for Paris, and there, on Tuesday
night, November 19, received from the
Red Cross his first clean shirt in six
months, and was able to bathe for the
first fine in that period.
"Gee," he said, as he took a long puff
at a real American eigarette, "that is a

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relief. Te Germans used to sell us one cigarette for five cents, or five-seventh of our day's pay. If we wanted to smoke a cigar—and a German one at that—we had to save up for four days, for the cigars cost 25 cents. At that, you could beat them for two for a nickel in the States."

Father a Rabbi

Father a Rabbi
Rosen's home is at 128 Rivington street, on the East Side of New York. His father is Rabbi Zalel Rosen. He was educated at Townsend Harris High school in New York, leaving at the end of the second year of the course, in 1911, to go to work. Up to the time when, in April, 1917, he of his own free will and accord, held up his right hand and swore to support the United States against all enemies whomsoever, he was a ladles' garment cutter for a clothing firm.

whether he wants to go back to his old job after he goes home, or whether he would rather do double-duty interpreting between French and Germans—at, however, something more than 30 pfennig a day—he doesn't quite know yet. As for his interpreting, he was kissed and acclaimed as a real Frenchman all the way along his 200 kilometer hike through Belgium and Northern France.

HENRY FORD TURNS EDITOR

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The Christian Science Monitor, other publications of the Sciency, the Bible and the Text Book of Christian Science, "Science and Health" with "Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, will be furnished tree by the Committee to any Soldier or Sailor of the Allied Arnies upon request.

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TELPFOL

TO SPEAK GERMAN PROPERLY IT IS CHLY NECESSARY TO HAVE A FAIR BALLAST OF

NECESSARY TO HAVE A FAIR BALLAGY OF BEET, IN THE HOLD, SO THAT THE YOCE IS GUTTERAL AND THE TONGUE IS THICK. BELCH YOLLMINGUISH AND PUNCTUATE PROFUSELY WITH GRUNTS AND ACHS. IT DESIGN MATTER WHAT YOU ARE TITNING TO SAY AS ANY GEOMAN WILL UNDERSTAND YOU PERFECTLY OWING TO THEIR SUPPRIOR MILITID. A MOUTHER OF WEINER.

LOCTE.

UGHT TO BOSSIBLE

SURE- EFERY DAY WOTS TH' IDEAR? ACH DOTT BOODER ME -HE DOES IT -- AFTER GRANEADER COMES

FAYORITE OCCUPATION IN SERMANY JUST AT PRESENT.



WELL - IT WAS A GREAT WAR . GOSH, I WISH'T I WUZ'

provide that each officer shall be rated by those of his superiors who are most intimately acquainted with his accomplishments. Division commanders and the chiefs of staffs corps and bureaus are directed to see that this purpose is fulfilled even though in exceptional cases the ratings may be made by officers other than those indicated. The aim is to-secure a just and equitable rating for all officers, as each rating will serve as a permanent record of the efficiency and duty of each officer while serving with the A.E.F.

Another paragraph of G.O. 210 amends

with the A.F.F.
Another paragraph of G.O. 210 amends
a previous general order, making the
rule now read that officers will wear the
insignia of their rank on all occasions,
and that the Sam Browne belt will be
dispensed with only while on duty requiring the wearing of side arms, such
as guard of prisoner convoy.

MORMON PRESIDENT DEAD

BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES AMERICA, Dec. 5.—Joseph H. Smith, resident of the Mormon church, has lied at the age of 80 years. He was he Mormons' "prophet, seer and rev-

As a child he passed through the persecutions in Missouri and Illinois when his father and uncle were shot in juil, and he was a sout in the famous Mormon army when the United States invaded Utah.

He had a remarkable career, and played a great part in creating the present mighty Mormon community.

The Allies' victory will very soon allow Mr. Lotti, who has been mubilized since the tecquining of the war, to resume the management of his hotel—"THE JOPTI," rac de Castiglione, Paris — which has been known ince its opening in 1913 as the "Paris bone" for the best society.



THE BRISTOL MFG. CO.

Init Underwear for Men,

with Yanks. Ask at the Canteen! Inc.

OH LORDY-FIRST IT WAS

SHILLINGS AN THEN FIRANCS AND NOW ITS MARKS. I LOSI

EVERY TIME - WHY IN HECK DON'T THEY USE MONEY!

FRENZIED FINANCE - MORE MONEY PROBLEMS.

HOW WILL GERMAN COOTIES ASSOCIATE WITH YOURS?

HELL! THEYS A GERMAN COTTE

CHANCE TO STAY OVER HERE

French-speaking officers of units or ered back to the United States are to

dered back to the United States are to have a chance to remain in France for a few months, if they desire. All units going home are ordered, in Bulletin No. 14, Hq., S.O.S., to submit a list of offi-cers who parley-voo and want to, who, if qualified, will be assigned to the Rent-ing, Requisition and Claims Service to assist in disposing of claims from French inhabitants.

GETTING LOCAL COLOR

[BY CABLETO THE STARS AND STRIPES]

AMERICA, Dec. 5.—Two Gothamite authoresses recently tried their hands at shoplifting, in order to get punch into their literary work. Now the unliterary laws of New York will give them further realistic experience in the workhouse.

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The "jump-off"!

all his mildness, takes

the "jump-off" like

a veteran! His mild

Havana "registers"

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I SHOULD WORRY

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It is a part of the Razor. You

sharpen the blade without taking it

out. You clean the blade without taking it out. You are never tempted

to throw it away too soon just because

you have it out. Instead you use it as

long as it should be used—as long as it is good—and that is very long because

MANY AIR FIELDS TO HAVE LIBERTY CLUBS

Local Entertainment Center Idea Started With **Motor Mechanics**

O. D. AND BORROWED ACTS

Eats Follow Weekly Shows at Orly Romorantin and Tours to Have Own Organizations

If you have not yet heard of the Liberty Club, the chances are that you soon will. The Liberty Club follows the Liberty Motor. This does not mean that to have a Liberty Club you must have a Liberty Motor; it means only that the Liberty Club already establishlocated at important A.E.F. aviation

located at important A.E.F. aviation centers.

The parent Liberty Club, at Orly Field, a few kilometers south of Paris, already umbers a thousand members, and clubs will soon be in operation at Romorantin, Tours and elsewhere. Later the idea will probably be carried to as many other fields as may want to adopt it, and the chances are most of them will.

The Liberty Club's aim is simple, agont and added here only three weeks ago."

will. The Liberty Club's aim is simple. It simply attempts to provide a good time. To join it you just chip in as much as you choose—say five francs. In return you get one weekly entertainment, followed by what used to be called a collation, consisting, in this case of sweetened cakes and coffee—served not in mess cups but in honest crockery mugs.

Runs Its Own Shows

The Orly Field Liberty Club, for instance, runs its own shows (that is the Liberty Club Idea), securing its talent from a goodsized O.D. personnel and borrowing the rest from the Y.M., the Red Cross and the K. of C. When Lieut, George W. Fuller, who organized the club and the idea, wants a couple of outside acts, he simply runs into Paris and secures the loan of as many acts as they can spare.

For example inasmuch as the organization tables of Motor Mechanic outlits do not provide for any feminine membership, the licuteannt one night recently brought out to the field a dancing, singing, story telling pianoplaying quartet known as the Yunkee Girls—the Misses Blanche Savole, Louise Coffey, Eva Lee Bowcock and Frances Trevett—who had just come over from the States (a region west of Orly) as Y.M. entertainers.

Orly's Liberty Club holds its ingigits—they come every Thursday—in the mess hall. This makes the eats more recadily available after the show. Orly has a 15 piece orchestra, but at the last performance several members were suffering from armistitis.

Messhall Orchestra Pit

elubs will be patterned after the Orly idea. The one now starting at Romorantin already has 200 members, and has yet to give its first entertainment.

HUMOROUS WALL STREET

FBY CABLE TOTHE STARS ANDSTRIPES]

AMERICA, Dec. 5.—Wall Street is still laboring under the Money Board's restriction on speculative accounts, and has to let all sorts of good chances pass without succeeding in making an old-time market. Therefore, while there is considerable dealing, prices keep teetering without any killing for bears or buils. The daily output of Wall Street's best minds on the future and on reconstruction makes the best humorous matter now appearing. The wisest remark was made last week by a prominent banker, who said:

"I won't make any statement about the world's future because I don't want to look back a year from now and read what a darned fool I made of myself."

PHYSICAL EXAM FOR ALL

All officers and men of the A.E.F. who are ordered home will be physically examined before the day set for departure, and those afflicted with veneral disease in a communicable stage will be retained in France and placed in segregated camps, says G.O. 215.

AT THE BASE PORTS

There may not have been any turkey for Thanksgiving, except in a few iso-ated instances, but there were slathers

lated instances, but there were statters of mince pies.

"We had 50 of 'em," said a cook in an M.P. outfit reminiscently. "Fifty, made out of the regulation fixings, with five gallons of boiled-down cider and two quarts of cognac."

"Where'd you get the cognac?"

"Took it off the prisoners," explained the cook.

Most of the Army in France sees most of the country, or at least much of it. But in the base ports you will find men who got off the boat there, have been on duty there up to 17 months ever since, and who are now looking forward to the day when they will set sail from there for home. Some of them have not even been outside the city limits of the port they were set down in. The war has been no tourist stunt for them.

The A.E.F: has not been small town stuff for a long while. Also, France is as big as Texas. But there are people who forget we are still two million

Then there is the story of the officer fresh from America, who stepped up to another M.P. and asked if there was a store in town that sold Sam Browne belts.

"Yes. sir." said the M.P. "Several."

"But where can I find the cheapest?"

"I don't know, sir." said the M.P.

"I've never had occasion to buy one."

One member of an outfit that is doing M.P. work at a base port decided that, as the war was about over, it was a good time to go home. Somehow he got aboard a transport and sanugaled a sailor's suit. That wasn't camonflage enough, however. He forgot his face. So when he went up into town again, an M.P. simply said, "Hello, Bill. Where'd you get the disguise?" and led him docilely away, but not toward the transport.

Messhall Orchestra Pit

Those who were able to play occupied the orchestra pit, which is a marvel itself. It is dug down some four feet deep, four wide, and the length of the regulation Adrian barracks messhall, and in the day time it is covered over so that Motor Mechanies trooping into mess shall not be precipitated therein. With its mixture of O.D. and loaned acts, all directed and put on by the organizations themselves, the Liberty Clubidea may be regarded as a good sample of what the Army can do when it manages its own entertaining. The other clubs will be patterned after the Origination. The one now starting at Romorantin already has 200 members, and has yet to give its first entertainment.

EVERYBODY TO RATE EVERYBODY BELOW

Colonels and Less to Be Written Up by Their Bosses Dec. 15

A new rating of all officers of the A.E.F. below the grade of brigadier general will be made on December 15, in accordance with the provisions of G.O. 85, War Department, 1918, under the rating scale system adopted by the War Department and now used by the Army in the United States. G.O. 210, G.H.Q., which covers this new rating.

war Department and now used by the Army in the United States. G.O. 210, G.H.Q., which covers this new rating, says that after December 15, ratings will be made quarterly commencing April 15, 1919.

Lieutenants are to be rated by the captains under whom they serve, the captains entering the ratings on the rating report sheet and forwarding them to the major of their battalion. The major is then directed to approve or revise each rating and to forward the forms through channels to division beadquarters, from where it will be sent to G.H.Q.

Captains will be rated by the major of the battalion in which they serve, and the ratings will be approved or revised by the colonel of their regiment, who will forward the forms as in the case of the licutements.

Majors and licutemant colonels will be

the licutemants. Majors and licutemant colonels will be rated by the colonel of the regiment in which they are serving, and the brigade commander will approve or revise the ratings of his colonels, to be approved or revised by the division commander. The intent of this rating process is to

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"Unsurpassed for excellence of finish and regularity of make."



New York



YOU'VE probably seen several of these little greetings of ours-we dont want you men in France to think of them as advertisements at all.

All we want to do is to send you men a word of cheer; to let you know what the folks back home are thinking and doing. If these little notes help to give you an idea of how hard everyone at home is working for you and how proud they are of you, they've done their part.

Hart Schaffner & Marx U.S.A. New York Chicago

You save blades with The AutoStrop Razor because you can't help it





Affording delightful shaving

The AutoStrop Razor is the only razor which sharpens its own blades The AutoStrop Razor is thus not only economical-

it is automatically economical. It saves its blades in spite of you, and it not only saves blades, but it keeps them free from rust, keeps them in fine condition.

AutoStrap Safety Razor Co., 345 Fifth Avenue, New York

NINE DAY VETERANS SAIL RIGHT BACK

Cootieless and Germless, Air Service Men Quit **England**

A.E.F. HAS NEW BOOM TOWN

It's Camp Knotty Ash of Unsavor Memories, But You Wouldn't Recognize the Old Dump Now

Twenty thousand American soldiers have sailed from England for the United States since the armistice. The exodus began November 22, when 6,700 men horrded the transports at the rate of 3,000 per hour per ship.

Some of these, the first Americans outside of sick, wounded and men on special missions, to give up their membership cards in the A.E.F. had been in England eight months. Some had been in England only nine days. None, with the exception of some flying officers who have seen active service in France and Italy, had ever been in France as members of the American Army.

France as members of the American Army.

The first to go were assembled at Camp Knotty Ash, near Liverpool-Knotty Ash, where some thousands of Americans spent their first nights on foreign soil and did not like it. It is not the same Knotty Ash now. Huds enable of housing 4,000 men during heir two or three days' stay at the camp have been erected, replacing a good share of the dirty white tents that used to keep most of the water out at the top, but let in enough to make up for it underneath. There are streets, too, and sidewalks, and an adequate when it rains.

No Eliv No Coolies, Can Leave

enter the port of New York Inrodge (10s) to so oncealing himself in the undershirt of some member of the American Air Service.

Knotty Ash, before the war a brewery surrounded by scattered clusters of semi-detached cottages, a development project of the kind that makes western Long Island what, it is today, is one of the home towns of the A.E.F. just now. Queen's Drive, its main thoroughfare, is one Army truck after another, and every truck is piled high with those blue or O.D. protuberances known as barrack bag strings are drawn tight over O.D. befores—Issaed, but never used.

The drive itself, too, is lined with barrack bags, and many of the barrack bag strings are drawn tight over O.D. the most—Issaed, but never used.

The drive itself, too, is lined with barrack bags—whole piles of them surmounted by a guarding detail that passes the time in barbershopping the same paceans of victory with which the conquering doughboys greeted a certain hour on a recent November 11: "There's a Long, Long Trail A-Winding' or "My Little Girl," with especial couphasis and gusto on that last line, "And I'm coming back to you!"

They are coming back to her as fast, as the debarkation officer can get the ships into Liverpool and the men aboard. They are going on at the rate of 25 per minute per gangplank, which means that there is no standing in line—the line is always moving.

Charles Jones, Prt. A.S., steps up to the little table on the wharf right behind Timothy Johnson.

"Jones!" calls the checking officer.

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"Charles! Jones, Prt. A.S., steps up to the little table on the wharf right behind the condition of the war wo

Almost Got to France

Almost Got to France

Special defails trained several hours
beforchand, take care of the homeward
bound soldier when he steps on deck and
steer him straight to his bunk. The
guides are not sailors—they are soldlers
picked from the departing squadrons,
and one of them stands at every turn,
if necessary no more than a yard from
the guide ahead of him, to see that no
one strays from his appointed destination.

the guide ahead of him, to see that no one strays from his appointed destination.

Arrived in their bunking spaces, the men are kept there for us long as need be, with a sentry at the door, and are not allowed to leave the compartment until the passengers are all ahoard. This is not much of a hardship, as only on a big boat could they be kept confined for more than an hour. On the biggest transport that has thus far gone back, 96 guides were at the turns to direct men to their quarters.

They are going home with good United States money in their pockets, too, these men who have never seen France. One group, by the way, nearly did see France. They went down through England and were on auother transport at Southampton ready to leave when word came that they were not going in that direction. Back to Knotty Ash they went. That was the day after November 11.

The American Red Gross, which is operating a dollar exchange under government orders, paid out nearly \$124,000 in return for the equivalent in pounds, shillings and pence in the first five days of embarkation preparations ahone. The average per man was \$20 to \$25. The lowest amount cashed was three shillings, and there were probably a lot leads the shillings, and there were probably a lot fendbeats who didn't even show up at all. Life at Knotty Ash is more than just cushing money and waiting for the boat, however. And what hardships there are sit just as heavy on the heads of the officers as they do on those of the entired men. Nobody can leave the component proported as being in Liverpool without

many street except on duty, and anyone reported as being in Liverpool without proper authority is held for disciplinary effon. Equipment C must be in the unids of each man before he can hope to pass final inspection, and his identification fag must be properly marked and in the proper place.

Old Friend Reappears

Old Friend Reappears
Carloads of O.D. blouses and tronsers
have been distributed at the camp, and
if any man goes back looking like six
months of K.P. he will have to find
some dirty clothes on the beat to do it.
And in this fresh equipment there appears an old friend, if it really was a
friend—the canvas leggin. Wrap leggins are not available, and as every man
must have two pairs of some kind of
leggins, the chances are that only one
pair will be issue spirals.

leggins, the chances are that only one pair will be issue spirals. Troops arriving at Knotty Ash are paraded twice a day for medical inspection as a precaution against shipping any intectious cuses, particularly influenza sufferers. Every man's temperature is taken at one of these inspections, and suspicious cases have theirs taken twice. No one who shows any degree of fever on the day of embarkation is allowed to embark. The transports, as a health precaution, are carrying only two-thirds of capacity.

BILLET STRATEGY



THE LITTLE INNKEEPER OF DAMPICOURT

drainage system but there is still into when it rains.

No Flu, No Cootics, Can Leave
Here the 20,000 spent their last lights on English soil as American solers; here they underwent the twice-lers; here they underwent the twice-day tests that make it certain that out a case of fin shall get back to america unless it reaches the transport by wireless, that not a sinule coule shall onter the port of New York through the russ of concealing himself in the undershirt of some member of the American Air Service.

Knotty Ash, before the war a brewery
Knotty Ash, before the war a brewery

Patriotic Alarm Clock

Thus was war declared between them. For a time she was content to serve at night on that venturesome committee of citizens who claudestinely carried food to the wounded French, some of whom managed to hide for a whole year in the forest, langing on there in the everfuding hope that the end of the war would release them. Besides, she had the satisfaction of refusing to serve drinks to the Germans.

She and her husband had the little inheritance they had planned to expend on a new and quite gorgeous inn: they could live on that. To be sure, they had to billet such officers and men as were assigned to them, but when one of them left word to be called at a certain hour she would entrust her musical alarm-clock with the task, and at the appointed hour the German would be awakened by the defant strains of the "Murseillaise."

Later she found plenty to da bucking up the other villagers who gave way to despair when the German soldiers at Dampicount indusged in a somewhat premature celebration over the fail of Verdun.

"Nach Parls," they would chant as they goose-stepped past her door.

"Yes, you will get to Parls," she would answer—"as prisoners."

Then, as the German rations dwindled and dwindled she used to rub it in. She would walk past the men as they sat by the roadside, grambling over their black bread with its poor atonement of marmadade.

"Is that what the Kalser eats?" she would make guite say.

ment of marmalade.
"Is that what the Kalser eats?" she
would ask gullelessly, and gloat inwardly when they growled among themselves.

Invitations to Dinner

Later she found that the Americans, echoes of whose hattle reached her from the Argonne, were playing much the same zame. Their halloons and other aircraft were showering the German troops with leaflets that set forth a doughboy's breakfast menu, compared it with the German ration and invited the unfortunate Boches over to dinner, which invitations, by the way, were accepted by the thousands, whole companies filing into our lines with the leaflets in their hands, filing in with a simple trustfulness which, it should be

panies filing into our lines with the leaflets in their hands, filing in with a simple trustfulness which, it should be said, was not betrayed. They got the dinners.

Well, some of these leaflets fluttered as far as Belgium. The little innkeeper bribed all the children of the village to collect them from the fields and she would keep them for circulation at the psychological moment when she would catch a Boche company at mess on its way toward the front. Of one such seemany, only ten were left when the division marched out again, and she chuckled to herself and was very happy. When the first shells from the big american naval guns near Verdun reached Montmedy, she told her neighbors that the end was very near, but when the armistice was actually signed, it seemed so incredible a thing that all that day she could only sit before her fire in a kind of trance. She was aroused from this quickly chough, however, by the tidings that the Germans were planning to withdraw their artillery with Belgian horses.

Outwitting the Huns

"They have no right," she said, and was straightway galvanized into action. Before night, she had organized the children of the village into battallous to lend the horses off into the woods and loose them there until the danger should be corrected.



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HUMAN STANDARD TO **GOVERN WAGE SCALE**

in U.S. When A.E.F. **Goes Home**

BY CARLETO THE STARS AND STRIPES AMERICA, Nov. 28.—Public opinion is already viewing the matter of labor

demand.

This does not mean that there is no discussion of reducing wages. There is a good deal of it in private discussion and much in public, but it is approached with a spirit vastly different from that of the old days. The view of labor as a commodity appears to have been definitely eliminated even from the minds of the most hidebound conservatives.

been definitely eliminated even from the minds of the most hidebound conservatives.

So far, there has been no disruption due to the cessation of the war. Though no definite, all-embracing program of reconstruction or adjustment has yet been even inlitated, our existing war agencies are functioning very well indeed, letting down ur war industries gradually and replacing war orders with peace orders, while simultaneously diverting raw materials into the peace in dustries. As all the various Government boards genain in power until the actual end of the war, we thus have some months ahead of us for immediate changes, and we should be able within that time to formulate a national program for general readjustment.

There is not the slightest sign that jobs will be lacking at present, and as to wages, there is the leading thought that any changes in them must be only in harmony with corresponding changes in living costs, so that the human standard shall not suffer. Ex-Secretary of the Treusury McAutoo believes that a considerable readjustment is already smoothly under way, and that we have not nearly so difficult a problem as might be anticipated.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

CHARLES DILLINGHAM Greetings to the Boys

"OVER THERE" From the New York;

HIPPODROME 'OVER HERE'

ISSUE BUNK SPACE NEW A.E.F. WRINKLE

Jobs Will Not Be Lacking Forty Feet of Floor Wherever Possible for Every Yank, Is Plan

will be the rule in the A.E.F. whenever practicable. Bulletin 94, G. H. Q., adds that under no circumstances will soldiers be billeted with floor space of less than 20 feet per man.

New construction of barracks will be on the 40-foot scale, if material is available, and in no case will be less than 20 square feet. If the square feet cannot be provided in barracks, tentage space will be added until each man has the minimum allotment.

Even bunktes, under the new order, which is designed to prevent the communication of disease, are to be separated by a partition. Whenever doubte tier hunks in sets of four are used, a partition two feet high and three feet long, measured from the head toward the foot of the bunks, will be constructed.

The tiers of bunks will be placed 5 feet 4 inches apart, whenever possible, this distance being too great for a germ to jump, and if the 5-foot-4 rule isn't practicable, the distance of separation inust not, under any circumstances, be less than 2 feet 8 inches.

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Télép Louvre 12-20 Repairs



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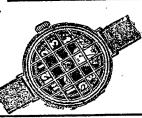
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BRITAIN'S DAY IN U.S.A December 7

According to a press telegram from New York, Saturday, December 7, is to be a great day in America, devoted to your English speaking Ally-Britain.

CUCH a stunt will be as pleasing to you of the American Expeditionary Forces as it is to us, for Britain is as worthy of your nation's honor as America is entitled to ours. Here are two nations naturally bound by a common mother tongue coming to know each other, and the understanding must surely promote a spirit of co-operation that will go far to rebuild the prosperity and harmony of the world.

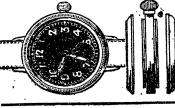
We at the JUNIOR Army & Navy Stores feel a great responsibility in this matter for as universal suppliers to the American Expeditionary Forces, we have that business intercourse with you which is the surest basis of lasting friendship. As we come to regard each other in the tiny dealings of buyer and seller, so in the larger sphere of international affairs shall our countries be. Before you return home we hope you may be permitted to enjoy the hospitality of this England of ours, and that the Store's AMERICAN RENDEZVOUS may be on your London visiting list. In the meantime we shall still be happy to send you a copy of either your Home Newspaper or your favorite Magazine if you ask for it. And, believe us, this little courtesy has no scor-

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